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U.S. CHARGES OF TREATY VIOLATIONS TERMED 'SLANDER'

AU291549 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Oct 84 p 5

[NOVOSTI commentator V. Morozov interviews Colonel General Nikolay Chervov: "The United States Is Accusing the USSR of Violating Treaties; A Thief Cries: Catch the Thief!"; date and place not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Increasingly frequently, the American press is accusing the Soviet Union of violating adopted international commitments. At the request of NOVOSTI military commentator V. Morozov, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, the well-known military expert, comments on the untenability of such "accusations."

[Chervov] One can say outright: The American propaganda attempts at accusing the Soviet Union of some kind of intentional violation of international commitments are absolutely unsubstantiated slander. They manifest a clear wish to call a thief the one that is catching the thief. The world public must know very well that the USSR always approaches undertaken commitments with great responsibility and that it always consistently fulfills them.

[Morozov] Then why is Washington resorting to fabricated "accusations"?

[Chernov] The answer is clear: It is striving to camouflage its activity, which is aimed at undermining agreements, so as to free its hands in the armaments race. In this connection, one can recall certain specific facts.

The U.S. President has announced the decision to create an extensive antimissile defense of the country. But in fact he has thus placed a bomb under the permanent Soviet-American agreement on antimissile defense (1972). In deploying new Pershings and land-based cruise missiles in Western Europe, the United States is striving to "circumvent" the strategic equilibrium, which both sides had committed themselves to adhere to when they signed the SALT II agreement. This agreement contradicts the American programs for further increasing the number of strategic weapons.

The Pentagon is also hampered by other signed agreements. In order for the United States to be able to fulfill its military programs, it has to reject the agreements. However, since it is impossible to simply reject them (this would mean setting the public against it), it wants to frustrate the already existing agreements through lies and by shifting responsibility to the USSR.

The United States has not and cannot have any proof of a violation of commitments on the part of the Soviet Union. In its effort to accuse us, the American side often resorts to absurdities. For instance, it claims that the USSR is encoding some kind of telemetric information transmitted from on board missiles during their testing, which it allegedly needs for checking on the fulfillment of the SALT II agreement. The USSR is not encoding such information. However, in order to resolve this issue, we have proposed to announce the parameters to the United States which it believes should not be coded. The American side has refused to do this. This testifies to the unsubstantiated nature of its demand.

At other times the United States strives to accuse us of "violating" commitments that are not contained in any agreements. For instance, it claims that our "SS-20 missiles... must be counted among the intercontinental ballistic missiles permitted by the agreements." We ask: What agreements? Such agreements do not exist. Or else it accuses the USSR of "deploying radar stations controlled by an antimissile defense system." However, these stations are being deployed in a certain contractual area, and in precisely approved numbers. In this sphere no violations exist.

One must not forget that a permanent advisory commission exists for assessing mutual demands. Mr Buckhame, former U.S. representative on the permanent advisory commission, declared with regard to these accusations against the USSR: "The special commission that studies such accusations has not encountered a single instance of actual, substantial nonadherence to any of the existing agreements thus far."

In connection with this issue, we must recall Washington's supercilious attitude to the agreements. The Soviet memorandum (of 30 January 1984) cites specific violations of, and nonadherence to, the appropriate U.S. commitments. The Reagan administration, incapable of disproving even a single one of these facts, is thus twisting and turning while simultaneously resorting to slanders against the Soviet Union.

AMERICANS PROTEST REAGAN'S DISARMAMENT RECORD

LD281403 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

These people, who arrived in Washington the other day, walked a long distance from the west to the east of the United States. One hundred and ten Americans of different professions, political views and ages, who set out from San Francisco on April 1, visited big cities and small townships, American Indian reservations and stood at the gates of United States arms manufacturing factories. They described their unusual march as a walk for the earth. The main demand of its participants is to save our planet from war, preserve its nature and beauty for the generations to come.

At a demonstration outside the Congress building, a statement was issued by representatives of the march saying: We call for a resolution of all problems through peaceful means, rather than by means of conventional and nuclear weapons. Doug Alderson, a journalist from Florida State, who is the coordinator of the march, told the TASS correspondent: We feel that the world can be saved from the threat of war as a result of disarmament talks. Yet the Reagan administration has a truly shameful record in this field. Washington's plans for carrying the arms race into outer space are simply insane. It is necessary to work for renunciation of nuclear weapons in general. In this connection we call upon the White House to follow the example of the USSR and take upon itself the commitments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

Apart from the demand for an end to the arms race, D. Alderson stressed, we demanded during the march that the White House honour human rights in the USA and take measures to preserve the environment. We have, in particular, visited many Indian reservations and convinced ourselves that the rights of the indigenous Americans are cruelly flouted. The reservations, where the Indians were driven after the authorities took away their land, are bossed by big corporations, which mercilessly plunder their natural resources. We also wish to attract the public attention of the United States to the fact that the White House does nothing to preserve American nature. Figures representing the interests of the monopolies and are least of all interested in environmental protection are appointed to key posts in the federal departments to deal with the questions of environmental protection, the journalist stressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEMA SESSION IN HAVANA

TV Reports Opening

LD292327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent Georgiy Zubkov report from Havana]

[Text] The 39th CEMA session opened in Havana today. For the first time a CEMA session is being held in the Western Hemisphere, on the American Continent. For the first time the participants have chosen the capital of the Republic of Cuba as the venue for their meeting. There is important significance in this. Cuba, in the economic sense, is one of the less developed CEMA member-countries. Holding the session in Havana underlines the equality of all the fraternal states and the considerable successes that Cuba has achieved in agriculture and industrialization during the 12 years of mutual cooperation within CEMA. CEMA has existed for 35 years, with member-countries now accounting for 1/10 of the world's population and for over 1/3 of all world production. The community is made up of 10 socialist states in Europe, Asia, and America.

The delegations of the CEMA member-countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and CSSR, at the level of heads of government, gathered for the session in Havana's Palace of Congresses. Our delegation is headed by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. A delegation from the SFRY, and, as observers, representatives of Angola, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Laos, Mozambique, Ethiopia and, for the first time, Mexico and Nicaragua, are taking part in the CEMA session.

The participants will discuss the beginning phase of the implementation of the Moscow CEMA economic conference decisions, which determined the strategic course for the further expansion and deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries. They will outline new concrete measures for utilizing the advantages of socialist economic integration.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban CP, chairman of the State Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, delivered a welcoming speech to the participants in the session. As you watch this Vremya program, comrades, it is noon in Cuba. There is a time difference of 8 hours: Therefore we can only show you the opening of the session by satellite communications. A report on the work of the CEMA between sessions, and a report on the coordination of actions in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials will be delivered later today, the first day of the 3-day meeting. Speeches by heads of delegations will then begin.

Session Participants Listed

LD300258 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Havana October 29 -- TASS special correspondent Vadim Talanov reporting:

The fraternal countries of the socialist community led by the communist and workers' parties are scoring impressive successes in building socialism and communism. The economic summit meeting of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) member-countries held in Moscow last June became an important milestone in the development and deepening of socialist economic integration, strengthening of mutual cooperation in the name of peace and progress.

The 39th meeting of the CMEA session which opened in the capital of Cuba today discusses first results of the implementation of the decisions taken by the economic summit meeting and prospects for further improvement of the diverse ties between the CMEA member-countries under the present conditions.

Taking part in the work of the session are delegations of the CMEA member-countries led by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Fidel Castro, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolian People's Republic, Zbigniew Messner, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Polish People's Republic, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, To Huu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In accordance with an agreement between the CMEA and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a Yogoslav delegation led by Borislav Srebric, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, is taking part in the session's meeting.

Taking part in the work of the session as observers are representatives of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Socialist Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and also representatives of the United States of Mexico and the Republic of Nicaragua. Representatives of the Secretariats of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Latin American Economic System, are also present.

Opening the meeting, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, warmly greeted the participants in the session.

Tikhonov Addresses Session

LD292259 Moscow TASS in English 2256 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Havana October 30 TASS -- "We have been and are in favour of an open and honest policy in international affairs. Economic self-isolation is alien to us. We are ever ready for equitable and mutually advantageous cooperation with everyone who wishes so". This was said at the 39th meeting of the session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance by head of the Soviet delegation, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. The meeting of the session opened here on Monday.

A report of the Executive Committee, Nikolay Tikhonov said, summing up the development of the economy and cooperation of the member-countries of the community for the period since the 37th session has been submitted for our consideration. We share the assessments and conclusions expressed in it. The CMEA countries, undoubtedly, have achieved substantial results in their social and economic development over the past period.

The Soviet people is working persistently to fulfil the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The rates of the country's economic development increased due to the measures for the perfection of management, selfless creative efforts of Soviet people.

The average annual increment of industrial output will make up over four percent in 1983-1984 as against three percent for the first two years of the five-year period.

What is particularly important, this has been achieved through intensive factors. We have received more than 90 percent of the increment of industrial output through increasing the productivity of labor. The expenditures of energy, raw materials per unit of production have been cut. The Food programme is being implemented step-by-step.

A programme of social measures is being implemented successfully. Certainly, in the international situation that has complicated not through our fault, the Soviet Union is compelled to exert considerable efforts for the strengthening of its defense capacities thus contributing to the defense potential of the community as a whole. But even in these conditions we ensure the growth of people's prosperity.

We note with satisfaction the successful advance in other countries of the community. We consider the fulfillment of the economic meeting's guidelines for deepening cooperation with Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia, Nikolay Tikhonov said further, an important direction of plan coordination. These countries today are in the process of shaping the foundations of a modern economy and looking for the optimum ways of socialist industrialization. It is our common internationalist duty to help them in this historic cause.

The Soviet Union will continue actively assisting the efforts of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia to gradually bring the level of their economic development up to that of the European countries of the CMEA and create conditions for a balanced growth of their national economies and their more active involvement in the international socialist division of labor. The other CMEA countries, as far as we know, are also conducting work in the same direction.

Next year will be 40 years since the victory over fascism, the struggle against which involved many nations, with the Soviet Union bearing the brunt of that struggle, the Soviet head of government said.

It is relevant to recall the lessions of the past war in present-day conditions where the threat to peace has dramatically increased owing to the runaway arms race and the U.S. striving to gain military superiority. The growth of militarism and revanchism in the FRG and the active integration of Japan in U.S. militarist policy in the Far East cannot but arouse serious concern either.

The policy of imperialism, directed at cultivating seats of tension and fanning the flames of military conflicts, is increasingly condemned and opposed all over the world. The nations of the world see that it is the United States that has turned Central America and the Caribbean into a dangerous seat of international tension, invaded sovereign Grenada and continues to occupy it, is scaling up the undeclared war against Nicaragua, flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of El Salvador and undertaking acts of subversion against socialist Cuba.

The socialist countries are deeply committed to the ideals of peace, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed. Our foreign policy, plans for our economic and social development and programs for our cooperation serve peaceful aims. We do not threaten anybody and do not encroach on anybody's security, while at the same time sacredly upholding ours.

The socialist countries counter the aggressive militarist policy of imperialism with a constructive policy of promoting peace, disarmament, international cooperation and the settlement of the pressing issues of the days at the negotiating table.

It is fairly frequently of late that one can hear leaders of the Washington administration making "reassuring" statements and claims of being committed to peace. These, however, have not been backed up with practical actions in favour of peace and detente even once. We only hear words. In this connection I would like to speak about our principled approach to the further development of Soviet-American relations. We are convinced that their normalization, and it is possible only on the basis of equality and non-interference in the home affairs of each other, would be useful to the peoples of both countries and have a wholesome effect on the world situation as a whole.

We jointly advanced several major initiatives within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, directed at averting the threat of war, stopping the arms race and normalizing the international situation. These initiatives are well known and remain in force.

At the current session, Nikolay Tikhonov said, we reaffirm our resolute support for developing countries' struggle for strengthening political and economic independence. Socialist countries back the legitimate demands of developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order on a just, democratic footing, they favour the earliest beginning of "global talks" on vital problems of economic development within the United Nations framework.

Together with other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Soviet Union renders and will continue to render as far as possible assistance to newly-free nations in their efforts to develop national economies. We are also prepared for an extensive development of trade and economic cooperation in accordance with the charter of economic rights and duties of states, in the spirit of the principles endorsed by the Helsinki and Madrid documents with all other interested countries as well, Nikolay Tikhonov stressed.

We reaffirm our aspiration to take part in the solution of major problems which affect the interests of all of mankind, including the eradication of hunger and diseases, peaceful exploration of outer space and the world ocean, conservation of the environment. One cannot fail to see close inter-relationship between the solution of these global problems and real disarmament, which would make it possible to release necessary funds.

Castro Speech Reported

LD300129 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Havana October 30 TASS -- The holding of a meeting of the CMEA session in Cuba is a major impetus for the country, said Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. He spoke at the opening of the 39th meeting of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) session on Monday. The presence of many heads of government, other political figures and statesmen from the CMEA member-countries, as well as observers and guests invited from African, Asian and Latin American countries and representative international organisations comes as evidence of the high authority and universal character of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Fidel Castro noted that the meeting in Havana is held at the moment when the threat to peace has grown dramatically, when Latin America and the Caribbean are faced with the threat of an armed imperialist intervention. Despite "reassuring" words of the American Administration -- although to date there is hardly anyone who will try to say whether they reflect the striving for a more realistic policy, or, as many suspect not without reason, are used as election maneuvers with a view to reassuring the public opinion in the United States -- the White House has not changed its course toward the arms race.

The race in arms is now being expanded into outer space. The U.S. leadership has not renounced programs to achieve military superiority, nor has it changed its profoundly reactionary militarist policy.

A summit meeting of the CMEA member-countries was held in Moscow not so long ago. A statement issued by the meeting strongly comdemned the policy of aggression and confrontation pursued by the quarters of imperialism, primarily, U.S. imperialism. The document gives a resolute response to their threats, clearly and calmly reiterates in a responsible manner the peaceful political aspirations of socialism.

The European CMEA member-countries located near the frontiers of the NATO bloc states, were compelled by the nuclear threat to deploy missiles with nuclear warheads on their territories. During the Moscow meeting they reaffirmed the striving for peace which is inviolable, for it is an invariable principle of their activities.

It is not the first year, the speaker went on to say, and at the present time, too, that aggressive maneuvers are staged around our small island. The U.S. base at Guantanamo located on the Cuban territory unlawfully held by the United States is a permanent threat to us. Nonetheless, the Cuban delegation has no intention of turning these problems into a subject of discussion at the meeting of the CMEA session which is devoted -- and this is the main thing -- to questions of further development of economic cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries.

Hard-working and selfless people of Cuba are striving to implement its economic and social programs which have taken our country to leading positions among the developing countries, notably due to the achievements in health care, education, culture, social insurance, social justice and respect for human rights, Fidel Castro said.

We subscribe, Fidel Castro said, to the Prague statement in which the Warsaw Treaty countries mapped out ways for achieving peace and completely share the Soviet Union's policy of peace formulated by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko.

We support the activities of the Contadora Group and welcome Nicaragua's readiness to sign the "Act of Peace" drafted by that group. We assume obligations to establish peace in Central America together with all other forces which should assume the same obligations.

The people of Cuba believe that it is possible to maintain peace and that progressive forces of the planet will be able to restrain those who proclaim military superiority and aggression to be their policy.

The Cuban leader expressed the conviction that the current meeting of the CMEA session will promote a successful realisation of the decisions of the Moscow economic meeting.

IZVESTIYA RECALLS UN CHARTER, USSR PEACE EFFORTS

PM291217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial Article: "The Great Campaign for Peace"]

[Text] The UN Charter came into force 39 years ago. Fully determined to spare future generations the calamities of war, the peoples of the United Nations combined their efforts to support international peace and security.

It is profoundly symbolic that the Week of Action for Disarmament -- the traditional week of the world antiwar movement -- begins on all continents on the very anniversary of the coming into force of the UN Charter. However, never in mankind's postwar history has it begun in such a tense and explosive international atmosphere, which has arisen through the fault of U.S. imperialism.

The thousands upon thousands of Americans who have joined the ranks of the peace supporters are also demonstrating their determination to defend their right to life. Mighty waves of antiwar demonstrations have been rolling across America's cities. They are even reaching the White House, although its occupants remain deaf to the people's voice. In an attempt to quell the protest against Washington's current reckless policy, the U.S. Administration is hurling police repression against the "dissidents," declaring them "agents of the Kremlin" and trying to debase their actions by means of lies and slander.

Equally stern obstacles must also be overcome in the struggle for peace by the inhabitants of West Europe, where the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles has placed not only the security but also the very existence of those inhabitants under threat. The courageous actions of the British peace campaigners who have blockaded the U.S. military base at Greenham Common have written a vivid page in the annals of the battles for a peaceful sky above the planet. The actions by the Italian disarmament campaigners against the siting of U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads at the base at Comiso and the mass demonstrations by West Germany's peace supporters have graphically demonstrated the peoples' determination to avert nuclear catastrophe. The Week of Action for Disarmament is also expected to provide a concentrated expression of their will.

The Soviet Union's policy is profoundly in accord with these ideals of peace and security. It is a policy based on the Leninist principle that "disarmament is the ideal of socialism." Our people are striving for this ideal, and the Soviet state's efforts are aimed at achieving it. At the United Nations the Soviet Union has put forward the most important peace initiatives, which have received fervent and sincere support from the peace-loving peoples.

The 39th UN General Assembly session now being held, where the USSR has appealed for the proposal "On the Impermissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism or Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States" to be included on the agenda, is no exception either. The USSR's proposal has aroused broad support and approval from most members of the international community. However, this clearly formulated and constructive proposal is not to the liking of the United States and its close partners. One can understand why: The U.S. Administration is, essentially, preaching international terrorism and elevating it to the rank of state policy.

Our country has submitted another important proposal -- on the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes -- at the present international forum. This initiative has been given a hostile reception across the ocean, just like the Soviet Union's appeal to follow its example and adopt a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons and many other constructive Soviet initiatives aimed at containing the arms race and consolidating peace.

The Soviet people are fully determined to continue the noble struggle for the ideals of peace and security in the world. The traditions of this struggle have taken deep root at all levels of Soviet society, and they become close to our country's citizens beginning with childhood. Some 45 million Soviet schoolchildren took part in peace classes on 1 September. Our young people are preparing to greet the 12th World Youth and Students Festival, to be held in Moscow next summer, with a report on their concrete contribution to the struggle for nuclear disarmament. Peace vigils have been held at many industrial enterprises, construction sites, and kolkhozes -- the money earned during them has been transferred to the Soviet peace fund. It would be difficult to cover the whole diversity of Soviet people's efforts aimed at strengthening security and creating a climate of confidence in the world, since the struggle for peace is an inalienable part of Soviet society's life. Together with all progressive mankind and all fighters for the world's future, we are closing our ranks all the more in the great campaign for peace.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONFERENCE ENDS IN PRAGUE

LD300049 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Prague October 29 TASS -- The International Aviation Federation (FAI) closed its 77th general conference here today. It heard a report on FAI's cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and adopted a decision to establish contacts between FAI and the International Olympic Committee.

The FAI general conference also adopted at the proposal of the Soviet delegation an appeal to all countries for cooperation in extending aid to pilots and cosmonauts in distress and intensifying efforts directed at preserving peace and security of all peoples.

SHULTZ, BUSH SPEECHES ON TERRORISM CRITICIZED

Korionov in PRAVDA

FM301018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Free Hand"]

[Text] Britain's REUTER agency has just reported the publication in Washington of the text of a speech by Secretary of State G. Shultz at the Park Avenue Synagogue in New York. Shultz announced that Washington must show readiness to use its military strength against terrorism even in cases where it lacks total proof that it is dealing with terrorists. There will be times, the secretary of state said, when the government will have to act without evidence that would be admissible in a U.S. court. Moreover, the United States, the leader of the U.S. foreign policy department stated, "must not feel any moral embarrassment." He added that it is a question of a course designed not only for today, but also for "forthcoming years."

There are not very many examples to be found in modern history in which a government's official representatives have announced publicly and with such cynicism preparations for such piratical acts. Statements of this kind mean that Washington is giving itself a completely free hand to implement any "preventive strike" against any "target" in any part of the world. To do this it will be sufficient to simply announce that the strike is against an allegedly "terrorist" target and that the United States is "defending its strategic interests."

The peoples can now see still more clearly to what end the United States is enmeshing the world in a network of military bases and creating the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" and the notorious "Green Berets." From these springboards and with the help of these gendarme forces, U.S. imperialism aims not only to hold at gunpoint the countries that defend their right to independent existence, but also to strike against them whenever it deems it necessary. The occupation of defenseless Grenada, the recent brigandage in Lebanon, the expanding preparations for aggression against Nicaragua, the undeclared war against Afghanistan, and numerous other criminal acts against freedom-loving peoples are just a few manifestations of this policy in action.

G. Shultz' revelations have again confirmed that aggressive U.S. adventurist circles are nurturing plans to mount a "crusade" not only against socialism, but also against virtually the entire world.

This course poses the most serious threat to the cause of world peace, the independence of the peoples, democracy, and social progress. The people' most vital and urgent interests require that this dangerous course be given a timely and resolute rebuff.

Kornilov Commentary

LD291417 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 29 Oct 84

["Washington: Counting on Terror" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Undisguised threats to those who are unwilling to build their life and politics according to U.S. recipes come again and again from across the ocean. At first, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking in one of New York's synagogues, publicly stated that U.S. ruling circles intend to continue to use military force on an increasingly wide scale in all regions of the world which will be considered in Washington to be a refuge for terrorists.

A day later, at a press conference in Washington, a State Department spokesman, John Hughes, announced that the speech by Shultz reflected the official stand of the administration and had been approved by the White House in advance.

Meanwhile, U.S. Vice President George Bush, addressing the members of an extremist association, the American Zionist organization, called for an international offensive on terrorism. He did not conceal that any state which would dare disobey U.S. diktat might become a victim of such a campaign.

The fact that U.S. ruling circles, which hypocritically pose as a kind of fighters against international terrorism, in actual fact have made terror and piracy a state policy, is well-known. A "force pressure" in all directions, attempts by means of blockades and interventions to stifle the revolutionary and liberation movement, threats and blackmail, sabotage and political assassinations -- such are the instruments of Washington's imperious strategy. It was precisely Washington that unleashed and continues the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan. It was precisely Washington that made the bandit attack on Grenada and is organizing the armed intervention in Nicaragua, and threatens Cuba.

Washington gives support to all reactionary regimes and aggressors -- ranging from Israel, which torments Arab lands, to the Salvadoran junta which is fighting against its own people. Is there a need to say that all that poses a serious threat to the independent existence of states and gives rise to new and new seats of tension and leads to further exacerbation of the political climate?

However, earlier Washington tried to somehow camouflage its interference in the affairs of sovereign countries and peoples whereas now, as is evidenced by the statements of Shultz and Bush, the course towards such an interference is being proclaimed overtly. A certain "concept" which is aggressive in its character and which is designed to justify any U.S. intervention and any act of arbitrariness and international gangsterism has been workd out, too.

The speeches made by Shultz and Bush have confirmed once again that they in Washington have decided -- it is not known on what ground -- to assume a "right" to determine which states are "democratic" and which are not, which should be reckoned among advocates of "freedom" -- after the manner of the Pinochet regime in Chile or the racists of the Republic of South Africa -- and which should be fired at from large-caliber guns as was the case in Lebanon, and not only there....

Some time ago the Soviet Union is known to have submitted to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly for consideration the proposal "On the Inadmissibility of State Terrorism and Actions of States Aimed at Undermining the Socio-political Systems in Other States". This proposal is being supported and approved by an overwhelming majority of U.N. member states. And what is the U.S. reply? Its reply is provided by the "terrorism manual" which has been prepared at the CIA headquarters for the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

The U.S. reply is provided by the development and testing of new types of deadly chemical weapons in the Amazon Basin, the weapons which are intended for use against those who are unwilling to obey U.S. diktat.

If one looks through the election-campaign speeches of the President of the United States, it is not difficult to see that many of themare keynoted by the "thesis" to the effect that the USA is ostensibly an advocate and upholder of a certain "international ethics". The pronouncements by the U.S. vice president and the secretary of state together with "explanations" by Hughes shed additional light on what kind of "ethics" the Washington crusaders profess....

Grigoriyev Commentary

LD292139 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoriyev writes:

U.S. President Ronal Reagan said in an interview with editors of the Scripps-Howard newspaper trust that he had nothing against American citizens going to Central America to give assistance to the insurgents fighting against the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

He said that the actions of the "volunteers"... Well accord with the tradition of the United States, thus cynically comparing these cut-throats with the fighters of the American Abraham Lincoln Battalions during the Civil War in Spain. Yet the President was in a hurry to make a reservation that the volunteers, who went to Spain, were fighting on the wrong side.

Today they in the White House have, apparently, decided to correct an almost 50-year-old "mistake" and are recruiting "volunteers" who will fight on the right side, that is the side the American establishment thinks is proper.

You may call these people whatever you wish, the essence of the matter will not change as a result: Those who were burning Vietnamese villagers with napalm, destroying fields and forests in Vietnam with defoliants, those who have long accumulated experience as "military advisers" of the Salvadorean regime or "tutors" to the Somocista gangs in Nicaragua, today wish to do that as "volunteers".

They have enough experience. All instructions have been set forth in the notorious CIA "manual" issued for the Nicaraguan "contras", but official Washington pretends, as was the case with the "manual", that it has nothing to do with it. Answering a question about "volunteers", the President was dodging and shifting. He was trying to claim that he is not in the know whether such actions are lawful or not, as he is not a lawyer.

The whole world is indignant at the escalation of United States interference in the affairs of Nicaragua and other Central American countries. The U.N. General Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution urging the Central American states to put their signatures under the "peace act", which was drawn up by the "Contadora Group" and contains a plan for a peaceful settlement in that region. The Nicaraguan Government is known to have already declared its readiness to sign that document.

But official Washington, which is torpedoing the "peace act", is, as before, placing stake on military force.

Speaking in New York, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that Washington should display readiness to use its military power against terrorism even if it has no full proof whether it is faced with terrorists. There will be times, the U.S. secretary of state said, when the government will have to act without having proofs of this kind....

Thus the Pentagon is trying to get a free hand for a "preventive strike" in any part of the world and against any "target". To this end it will be enough for it to announce that the target of the strike is a "terrorist" one and the USA is "defending its strategic interests". To implement this policy Washington is using mercenaries on a large-scale, describing them as "volunteers".

U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' POLICY ILLUSTRATED

LD291715 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. Administration's claim that the manual for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries has been prepared by a lone person rather than by the C.I.A. has burst like a soap bubble as the NEWSWEEK magazine has reported that high-ranking U.S. officials supporting anti-Sandinist forces considered the need to issue such a manual as far back as a year ago. Who were those "high-ranking officials"? According to NEWSWEEK, they were chief advisers to U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick, C.I.A. director William Casey as well as staff members of the U.S. Department of Defense. They considered the problem, for example, way back in August 1983.

It has now been reported that a similar manual on terrorism was widely distributed among American troops during the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. And so, it is argued, there is nothing surprising in the fact that a similar primer exists also nowadays in the U.S. Armed Forces or elsewhere.

But the kernel of the matter is something else. The thing is that in the Pentagon and in other upper echelons of the present U.S. Administration they have known well about the existence of the C.I.A. manual on terrorism used by counter-revolutionaries in Nicaragua. Reagan admitted during his second televized debate with Mondale that the manual had been edited by certain American specialists. Moreover, many American experts are thoroughly convinced that the order to use the manual to commit acts of terrorism has come directly from Washington rather than has been the product of a lone employee who at that was not a highly-placed one.

In point of fact, the White House has been caught in the act in the manual case. The doctrine of a policy of state terrorism it has proclaimed needed tools for implementation. The C.I.A. manual, which has become known to the American press, is one of the mechanisms for carrying out the policy of terrorism in a concrete situation, in this case in Nicaragua.

It would be naive to believe, however, that Washington does not resort to some loathsome practices elsewhere and in other forms.

The daily practices employed in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan indicate the very broad range of the terrorist ways and means used by U.S. special services, including arson, assassinations of supporters of the April revolution, and mass killings of innocent civilians like was the case with the blast at the Kabul air terminal, staged by C.I.A. mercenaries.

The U.S. Government's interference in the home affairs of Poland and its stand of open hostility to that country are also a variety of the policy of state terrorism. The bloody invasion of Grenada a year ago also was part of the U.S. Administration's hegemonistic policy.

Everything looks simple in the Washington recipe: Political and ideological opponents should simply be killed or, as it is formulated in the manual, "neutralized".

The talk coming from the White House about its humanism, commitment to peace and non-interference in the affairs of other nations is in reality nothing more than pharisaism, a sheer deception. The C.I.A. manual on terrorism expresses the true aims of U.S. foreign policy.

CIA MANUAL DISTRIBUTED ON WASHINGTON'S ORDERS

LD291205 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 29 TASS -- Daniel Moynihan, vice chairman of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, has stated that the manual prepared by the CIA for the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries was distributed among them on a direct instruction from Washington. His words fully disprove the assertions by high-ranking spokesmen of the White House that the notorious "manual for terrorists" was prepared by a rank-and-file staff member of the CIA without the knowledge of the leaders of the main espionage agency of the USA.

As is known, the manual recommends that the anti-Nicaraguan bands kill representatives of the Nicaraguan authorities, blow up industrial facilities and incite population to riots.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DEBATES

Zorin Comments on First Debate

LD102107 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Soviet television political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. The televised debate between the contenders for the highest post in the American state drew attention to itself primarily because topics that the Washington men usually prefer not to discuss cropped up. These problems would have remained to one side this time as well if the rival of the present master of the White House, who in the view of specialists still lags behind in the election race, had not needed to score points. Thus, certain acute issues were raised during the debate.

The Western press is now concentrating on who emerged victorious from this contest of words. They are coming to the conclusion that despite Reagan's professional experience in speaking on the screen and despite the many days of preparation during which he laid aside all other business, Mondale came out on top in the verbal duel. In front of all America, the master of the White House appeared to be greatly on the defensive. He was unable to find any convincing arguments in defense of his political course. The unsubstantiated assertion that Americans allegedly live better today than they did 4 years ago, when the present administration came to power, fails before the existence of mass unemployment in the country, which even by the official reduced figures exceeds 8.5 million people, of the 35 million Americans on the poverty rolls, and on other facts just as eloquent.

Nor was the chief of the Washington administration able to say anything persuasive in connection with the problem of the budget deficits, approaching the huge figure of $200 billion annually, and fraught in the not too distant future with new difficulties for Americans: a new economic crisis.

Having made use of this weak spot in his rival's position in the debate, Mondale nevertheless did not venture to concentrate attention on the fact that the reason for the budget deficits is the arms race, which is being irresponsibly built up by the Washington administration. It is indicative that the Democratic candidate did not use certain other, seemingly irrefutable arguments in the discussion such as, for example, the institution of criminal proceedings against a labor secretary of the present administration and the many facts of Washington corruption. This was done, I believe, because in this sense the Democrats are in it too, as they say.

Well, it is as yet premature to make judgments on the final results of the debate, or on what influence they will have on the voting of the lectorate, whether they can heat up the not very great interest of many Americans in the forthcoming elections. But one thing is evident even now: What the participants in the debate talked about, the admissions they were forced to make against their will, show the serious social disadvantages of American society, which no rhetoric can cover up.

Second Debate Reported

LD220705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Oct 84

[Text] The news agencies are reporting the radio and television debate between Reagan and Mondale, the candidates for president from the two leading U.S. capitalist parties, the Republicans and Democrats. The debate ended a few hours ago in Kansas. The news agencies are calling this debate the last major "show" in the marathon election campaign. It mainly concerned the Washington administration's foreign policy, which is being subjected to growing criticism throughout the world, including in the United States. The news agencies are noting that former Vice President Mondale conducted himself more confidently and demonstrated greater (?activity) in the debate. They are speculating that he managed to win over many voters and closed the gap that existed until recently between him and the present head of the White House.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON USSR-PRC TALKS IN BEIJING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 29 October first edition carries on page 5 a TASS report entitled "Meeting in Beijing." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page B 1 of the China section, and has been found to be identical except for the following variations:

PRAVDA substitutes "Beijing, 28 Oct" for the TASS dateline

In line two of the first paragraph, PRAVDA substitutes "yesterday" for "today"

In the first line of the third paragraph, PRAVDA reads: ...under discussion. They noted the positive significance... substituting "noted" for "pointed out"

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BATMONH'S ACTIVITIES

Comparisons of Meetings

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October in its First Edition on page one publishes a TASS report entitled "Talks in the Kremlin". It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report entitled "Chernenko, Batmonh Hold Talks" published in the 26 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 5 and the Moscow Television report entitled "Tikhonov, Batmonh Talk" published in the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page C 2. The following variations have been revealed:

In "Chernenko, Batmonh Hold Talks", first paragraph, line one PRAVDA reads: ...in the Kremlin on 26 October between Comrade Konstantin... (adding date)

Paragraph three, last line PRAVDA has: ... major socioeconomic tasks which the Mongolian people are working to fulfill was stressed.

There was a... (rewording)

In "Tikhonov, Batmonh Talk", paragraph four, line three PRAVDA reads: ... of Mongolia's economy at high rates... (substituting 'at' for 'and')

Page C 3, last paragraph, first line PRAVDA reads: ...Soviet side were: Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; and S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Mongolia; and on the Mongolian side: D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission; D. Yondon, Mongolian first deputy foreign minister; T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR; and R. Bata, aide to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. (adding paragraph)

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 October in its First Edition publishes on pages 1 and 3 a TASS report entitled "Presentation of Highest Mongolian Awards". It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Russian reports entitled "Batmonh Awards Chernenko, Others" and "Gromyko Accepts Awards" published in the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages C 3 and C 4, respectively. The following variations have been revealed.

PRAVDA begins: ...[Text] K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, have been presented with the highest Mongolian awards.

J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, presented the Mongolian awards to the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the Kremlin 26 October.

Comrade J. Batmonh delivered a speech at the presentation of the Mongolian state awards.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich...(picking up page C 3, paragraph one, line one and supplying PRAVDA opening)

Paragraph five, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...All your remarkable life and mutifacted activity... (adding 'life')

Page C 4, paragraph one, last line PRAVDA has: ...the CPSU Moscow Gorkom is awarded the... (replacing 'Obkom' with 'Gorkom')

Paragraph three, line four PRAVDA reads:...today to you, outstanding figures of the CPSU and Soviet state... (rewording)

Paragraph six, last line PRAVDA says:...for world security.

Comrade Gromyko spoke on behalf of the award recipients.

Dear Comrade Batmonh... (picking up "Gromyko Accepts Awards" first paragraph, first line and adding sentence)

Page C 5, paragraph two, last line PRAVDA reads:...forever in memory.

The heroic days of the battle of Khalkin-Gol, when Soviet and Mongolian servicemen meted out a fitting rebuff to the attempts by the Japanese militarists to encroach upon Mongolian soil are unforgettable. (adding 'heroic' and rewording)

Paragraph nine, last line PRAVDA has:...us, the recipients.

Present on the Soviet side at the award presentation were: Comrades G.A. Aliyev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Pomomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, and N.I. Ryzhkov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, and other officials; and on the Mongolian side: D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and other officials. They cordially congratulated Comrades K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Grishin, and A.A. Gromyko on the high awards from the friendly state and wished them good health and new successes in their all-round activity for the sake of further strengthening the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the USSR and Mongolia for the good of all the socialist community countries. (adding paragraph)

PRAVDA on Departure

PM291555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, left the Soviet Union on 27 October. He had been in our country on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government.

At Sheremetyevo Airport J. Batmonh was seen off by G.V. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and I.V. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Also taking part in the sendoff were Z.N. Nuriyev, USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, V.K. Kesyats, and Yu.F. Solovyev, USSR ministers; O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chief; M.N. Smirnovskiy, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; A.A. (?Rusanov), USSR first deputy permanent representative in CEMA; S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department, and other officials.

Among the sendoff party were T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR; and (?D.F.) Vasquez, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim. The state flags of the MPR and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport.

Leaving with J. Batmonh were D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR permanent representaive in CEMA; and D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KUNAYEV DELEGATION IN JAPAN

Meetings With Abe, Nakasone

PM301127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Tokyo, 27 Oct -- The visit to Japan of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by D.A. Kunayev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, CPSU Central Committee member, and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, is continuing.

A meeting has taken place between D.A. Kunayev and Foreign Minister S. Abe. The talk, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, touched on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and several topical international problems. Issues of particular interest included the development of Soviet-Japanese dialogue with a view to strengthening mutual understanding and making a practical contribution to the creation of favorable prospects for the future of bilteral relations and the normalization of the overall international situation.

S. Abe gave a luncheon in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Addressing the luncheon, D.A. Kunayev expressed thanks for the attention devoted to the Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit. The contacts between us, he said, can make an important contribution to putting right [vypravleniy] Soviet-Japanese relations. After all, the state of our affairs [sostoyaniye nashikh del] cannot meet the need for the kind of exchange that should exist between neighboring countries. This allies to all spheres of relations, be they political, trade and economic, scientific, cultural, or any other. The Soviet Union, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation said, is in favor of extricating Soviet-Japanese relations from their present condition and giving them a new, future oriented nature. I think that the Japanese side should also be interested in this. Above all a realistic approach and good will are needed in this situation. If they are displayed, the results will not be slow in making themselves felt.

D.A. Kunayev voiced satisfaction that exchange has been resumed through parliamentary channels. We hope, he said in conclusion, that this exchange will be regular, as it used to be.

On the same day, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met with Prime Minister Y. Nakasone. During the talk there was a frank exchange of opinions on the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Japanese relations and on several international problems. D.A. Kunayev confirmed the immutability of the Soviet state's course aimed at establishing relations of good-neighborliness, trust, and mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan. The importance of transferring Soviet-Japanese relations to advance development footing was emphasized, which would not only accord with the vital interests of both peoples, but also with the interests of peace and security in the Far East and Asia as a whole and would help to ease the international situation.

Y. Nakasone noted the differences between Japan and the Soviet Union in assessing the present international situation and the reasons for its exacerbation. Under these conditions, he said, it is particularly important to expand political dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union on the main questions of bilateral relations and on topical problems. This dialogue would help deepen mutual understanding between our countries.

Touching on Japan's foreign policy, the prime minister said that the Japanese Government intends to continue to firmly adhere to the peaceful provisions of the Constitution and the three "nonnuclear principles."

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met with members of the Japanese-Soviet parliamentary friendship association. In his speech, the association's chairman, Y. Sakurauchi, welcomed the USSR Supreme Soviet delegatin's visit and noted the importance of exchanges through parliamentary channels in improving the atmosphere in Soviet-Japanese relations and assisting their positive development. He set forth the Japanese side's view of Japanese-Soviet relations.

Y. Sakurauchi highly assessed the address of K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the Japanese reader in connection with the publication in Japan of a book of his speeches and articles setting forth the Soviet Union's approach to the development of relations with Japan in various fields.

In his answering speech, D.A. Kunayev, noting the importance of renewing Soviet-Japanese exchanges through parliamentary channels, stated: Soviet-Japanese relations do not exist in a vacuum. We live in a big complex world where the situation is, unfortunately, characterized by a dangerous growth of tension. This situation is justifiably causing concern to many states. However, the Soviet Union would not like to consider it irreversible. Our country is pursuing a Leninist foreign policy whose general line has been and will remain the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that it is possible to rectify the present alarming swing in the development of the international situation, to halt the arms race, and to reduce and then totally remove the threat of nuclear war. It is toward this end that the USSR Supreme Soviet's frequent appeals to the world's parliaments, governments, political parties, and peoples are aimed.

The Soviet Union is doing everything to strengthen the foundations of peace and to restore the detente process so that relations between states, irrespective of their social system, can be relations of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and equal rights. That is the Soviet state's principled foreign policy course enshrined in the decision of the CPSU congresses and confirmed at subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and USSR Supreme Soviet sessions and in K.U. Chernenko's speeches.

A graphic example of this approach was the Soviet Union's undertaking to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. The USSR's proposal that the nuclear powers jointly recognize specific norms for mutual relations among themselves and make these norms binding has met with a broad international response. Very great importance is attached to the Soviet initiative on specific and effective steps with a view to preventing the militarization of space.

The interests of preserving peace demand joint efforts by the states, nuclear or nonnuclear, big or small, irrespective of their social systems. And, as its leadership has clearly and precisely stated, the Soviet Union will collaborate fully with all states prepared to take practical action to help reduce internatinal tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world.

This also applies to Japan. The Soviet Union believes that the differences in the two countries' positions on a number of questions do not rule out the possibility of cooperation between them in the struggle for lasting peace, including peace in the Asian and Pacific region. Real opportunities exist, in our opinion, for easing the tension here.

The elaboration of confidence-building measures in the Far East in conjunction with other interested states or on a bilateral basis could be an important step on the path of normalizing the situation in this region. In addition, the Soviet Union has suggested to Japan that we exchange opinions on the conclusion of an agreement in which the USSR would enshrine its undertaking not to use nuclear weapons against Japan, while the Japanese side would enshrine its undertaking to strictly and consistently observe its nuclear-free status and three "nonnuclear principles."

The Soviet Union's line with regard to Japan is consistent and principled: We are supporters of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, and we have put forward many specific initiatives for the development of Soviet-Japanese relations whose implementation would have a beneficial influence on the expansion of bilateral relations.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union looks to the future of Soviet-Japanese relations with optimism, D.A. Kunayev said in conclusion that the development of Soviet-Japanese relations in a spirit of good-neighborliness is ultimately dictated by objective necessity, inasmuch as we are deeply convinced that this would accord with the fundamental, vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

Visit to Osaka Area

PM301105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS headline: "Touring the Country"]

[Text] Osaka October 29 -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee of Kazakhstan, paying an official visit to Japan, is making a tour of the country.

The delegation visited the Kansai district, one of Japan's major commerical, industrial, and cultural centers, which maintains extensive contacts with the Soviet Union. The four cities of Kansai -- Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, and Maizuru -- are twinned with Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, and Nakhodka. The Kansai Council for the Promotion of Japanese-Soviet Trade, in which leading commercial and industrial companies participate, is working energetically. Members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation today visited the Matsushita Denki Company and examined with interest diverse products manufactured by that company, one of Japan's leading producers of electirc engineering goods.

At the meeting of the Soviet delegation with businessmen and public figures, S. Kishi, governor of Osaka Prefecture, said: We are sincerely pleased to welcome a high-level Soviet delegation. Our prefecture maintains extensive economic contacts with the USSR. Their scope is illustrated by the fact that the Soviet Union accounts for more than one-third of Kansai's trade turnover. Governor Kishi noted that the visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Japan would undoubtedly contribute to the further development of diverse Japanese-Soviet contacts and to better relations between the two countries.

In his reply, Dinmukhamed Kunayev stressed the great role played by Osaka and Kansai in establishing trade contacts with the Soviet Union during the post-war period, and pointed out that the Soviet Union and Japan, including Kansai, had great potential for the further substantial expansion of trade.

Mutually beneficial trade and economic cooperation, as everyone knows, are a dependable means of improving relations between countries and creating an atmosphere of trust in them. The leader of the Soviet delegation spoke highly of the relationship between the twinned cities -- Osaka and Leningrad. This year the fifth anniversary of its official establishment will be marked.

Dinmukhamed Kunayev noted in conclusion that in the course of the visit the members of the delegation had been convinced of the industry of the Japanese people and their desire to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with the people of the Soviet Union.

Osaka's Mayor Oshima presented the leader of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on behalf of the more than 8 million inhabitants of the prefecture, with the symbolic key to the city as a token of the desire to strengthen the friendship with the Soviet Union and develop Japanese-Soviet ties.

WEINBERGER OFFERS JAPAN 'ANTIMISSILE UMBRELLA'

LD292111 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- By TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev

The United States defence secretary, Caspar Weinberger, having publicly called on Japan to take an active part in establishing a large-scale anti-missile network, actually offers the U.S. Far Eastern ally the part of Washington's accomplice in violating the 1972 Soviet-American treaty restricting anti-ballistic missile defense system.

The Pentagon chief, in an article published by the Tokyo newspaper YOMIURI, transparently hints that Washington hopes to receive Tokyo's consent to the deployment of components of the American anti-ballistic missile defence system on Japanese territory. That Weinberger means precisely the use of Japanese territory is confirmed by his claims that the anti-missile defence network will sharply enhance the security of the Japanese people.

The U.S. defence secretary, despite all his unceremoniousness in handling facts, logic and figures, could not, naturally, give a totally absurd promise of ensuring the U.S. ally with the "anti-missile umbrella" with the help of anti-ABM missiles that are deployed, say, on the territory of the American states of Montana or North Dakota, situated 11,000 kilometres from the Japanese coasts. [sentence as received]

Undoubtedly, the point at issue is an anti-ballistic missile defence system on Japanese territory.

By the way, in line with the Soviet-American ABM treaty, which is of unlimited duration, the USSR and the United States pledged not to transfer to other states and not to deploy outside their national territories ABM systems or their components limited by the treaty (Article IX).

Weinberger writes in his article not only about gaining military advantages for the United States at the expense of the security of its ally. The Washington space weapons addicts, like all other addicts, are overwhelmed with the desire to expand the circle of people with a bent for similar odious vices, in this instance, to shift on others part of responsiblity for the derailment of international treaties on the limitation and reduction of armaments and thus weaken criticism against the United States for its irresponsible attitude to its pledges.

As is known, the Soviet Union assumed the commitment not to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances against countries which do not develop such weapons and which do not station them on their territory. The USSR's unilateral pledge evoked satisfaction of the world public. The Pentagon chief's article is aimed at diverting attention from the simplest solution of national security problems of such countries as Japan.

As to Washington's counting on impunity for aggression through establishing a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system both on its territory and the territory of its allies, it remains, as before, totally groundless.

U.S.-JAPAN MANEUVERS ON HOKKAIDO CRITICIZED

LD281445 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2248 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 28 Oct (TASS) -- The joint exercises of Japanese and U.S. Armed Forces which began on Hokkaido could not fail to attract the greatest attention. First, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, because the regions chosen for this militarist action are directly adjacent to the state border of the Soviet Union. This signifies that the Pentagon is, with the agreement of the ruling circles of Tokyo, ever more energetically "assimilating" the northernmost Japanese island. Second, because the Pentagon is not only "assimilating" Hokkaido, but is striving to turn it into a bridgehead for its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Units of the U.S. 3d Marine Division, which belongs wholly to the Rapid Deployment Force, are taking part in the exercises on Hokkaido for the first time.

There is another extremely dangerous aspect of the Pentagon's military assimilation of Hokkaido, the paper stresses. During the military exercises taking place there, American Marines, as KYODO TSUSHIN agency has reported, are carrying out field firing with 155 mm howitzers, from which both conventional and nuclear shells can be fired. Thus it is a matter of the American military envisaging in its most vicious plans the possibility of turning Hokkaido into a region of nuclear conflict.

Is it even worth particularly stressing how dangerous such actions and designs, which are being implemented with the knowledge and assistance of official Tokyo, are for the cause of peace in the Far East?

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERY TALKS TO OPEN IN TOKYO

OW270651 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Georgiyev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet-Japanese talks on working out a new agreement on fishing operations in the Soviet and Japanese fishing zones will be held in Tokyo in November. The two countries have a long history of fishery relations. The agreement regulating fishery relations between them existed long before World War II. However, the first postwar Soviet-Japanese fishery agreement on operations in the high seas of the northwest Pacific was signed in May 1956, that is, before the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This indicates beyond any doubt that fishing plays an important role in overall Japan-USSR relations. Since then, the fishery relations between the two countries have experienced great developments. Most important, these developments have occurred mainly along the course of cooperation.

As time went by, these relations developed in increasingly varied forms in various fields. On the basis of treaties and agreements, an excellent foundation for fishery relations has been established, and abundant experience in cooperation accumulated. In consideration of the accumulated experiences in promoting bilateral relations and the new Soviet law based on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, it has become necessary to conclude a new agreement on operations in Soviet and Japanese fishing zones to replace the Moscow-Tokyo agreement signed in 1977 and renewed each year since then. The conclusion of such an agreement will further promote the strengthening of the foundation, guaranteed by an agreement, of the fishery relations, which are of great concern to both countries. These concerns of both sides have several major causes. First, the Soviet-Japanese fishery relations are based on tradition, particularly involving fishing operations in the two countries' coastal areas. Second, the two sides share a common concern about the preservation of marine resources and adequate catch quotas. Third, the two sides are concerned withthe symbiosis of certain fishes and other aquatic resources in those areas. Fourth, both sides share a common view that the regulations governing fishing should be based on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. Both the Soviet Union and Japan were signatories.

The main purpose of the agreement expected to be worked out at the November talks is to regulate the entry of Soviet and Japanese fishing boats into each other's fishing zones. The agreement should also deal with various other problems, including the preservation of marine resources and the catching of fish in the high seas of the northwest Pacific Ocean. Such an agreement will create the possibility of regulating fishery relations based on the principles of equlaity and mutual benefit.

In attending the talks to work out the abovementioned agreement, the Soviet side is in a position to give consideration to both its own national economic interests and those of Japan's. The Soviet side will begin by acknowledging the operation of Japanese fishing boats in its fishing zone. However, what is important is to have this position adopted by both sides. That is to say, the two sides should set forth official conditions for fishing in their respective zones. On the basis of these conditions, fishermen can catch sufficient fish in accordance with the assigned quota.

It is also important to pay attention to the following point: The facts that the Soviet-Japanese fishery relations are developing and that a series of agreements exist on the issues support [words indistinct] the issue on examining the possibility of establishing a permanent operation organ. It is our view that more accurate observation of the agreement can be guaranteed once such an organ is created.

It is beyond doubt that the conclusion of an agreement on operations in Soviet and Japanese fishery zones will serve to strengthen bilateral fishery cooperation based on a treaty and will conform to the further development of overall Soviet-Japanese relations. Moreover, this agreement will greatly contribute to the cause of ensuring peace and stability in the Far East.

KORNILOV VIEWS PARDONING OF FRENCH NEWSMAN

LD300220 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

As reported, the Afghan Government, guided by friendly feelings and the aspiration to maintain good relations with France and the French people, as well as for humanitarian considerations, has found it possible to pardon French television journalist Jacques Abouchar despite the gravity of crimes he committed. According to reports from Kabul, French officials, during the transfer of Abouchar, had a meeting at the Afghan Foreign Ministry with a deputy foreign affairs minister, in the course of which they expressed gratitude on behalf of the speaker and deputies of the French National Assembly to the Afghan leadership and personally to Babrak Karmal for the decision to pardon Abouchar and transfer him to the French representatives. It would seem that the "Abouchar case" can be considered closed. However, despite the goodwill and humanism displayed by the Afghan authorities, the hostile anti-Afghan campaign in France is continuing. The campaign is being whipped up by the same circles which sent Abouchar to Afghanistan and then used his arrest as a pretext for spreading slanderous fabrications about the situation in and around Afghanistan, for provocative speculations on "freedom of information" and "human rights"....

It is worth mentioning in this connection that the Afghan authorities gave their consent to a visit by French television network Antenne-2 representatives to Afghanistan. The self-styled advocates of the "freedom of information", however, preferred another way -- they sent their correspondent into the country secretly, through a back way. Why? Because the "correspondent" was to have gathered disinformation, rather than information, about the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and not only that....

It should also be mentioned that Abouchar crossed the border into Afghanistan with the help of one of counter-revolutionary gangs which are formed, trained and armed on Pakistani territory under the patronage of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and other Western special services. These gangs destroyed of late in Afghanistan more than 1,800 schoolhouses, 10 mosques. They burn hospitals, blow bridges and roads, terrorise the civilian population and poison wells, set off blasts in cinema-houses and the airport, in which innocent people, including women, children and old men, die. A question arises: Since what time has a gang of venal terrorists been regarded in Paris as "suitable society" and the chief source of information for French television representatives? How would the French authorities react if a foreign citizen, on the pretext of fulfilling his "information duty", tried to cross illegally with the aid of terrorists inside French territory?

Back in 1979, the world, including the French, press published material about the tragic fate of Bill Stewart, a reporter with the American ABC television network, who, after receiving a Nicaraguan entry visa, arrived in Managua quite legally in order to prepare a series of objective articles about the situation in that country. But he fell victim to Somozist disciples of the Pentagon and the CIA. The ABC showed nerve-racking sequences about the murder of the journalist: T.V. viewers saw Stewart approaching a Somozist National Guard post in Managua with his hands up to show that he was unarmed, and displaying his press card to the Somozists. He was then ordered to his knees, a soldier came up to him and kicked him on the back. He took out a pistol and shot the reporter in the head... Why do the circles in Paris, which are whipping up the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet rumpus on the pretext of their concern for nothing but "freedom of information", not recall now this and other instances when journalists became victims by reactionary, pro-American dictatorships?

Highly placed French officials have repeatedly declared their commitment to friendly relations between the USSR and France, which would meet the mutual interests of the Soviet and French peoples.

Who profits from the continuing indecent intrigues, what are their purposes? Anyway, they do not contribute to better understanding between the USSR and France.

AFP: 240 SOVIETS DIE IN AFGHAN PLANE CRASH

NC301017 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, Oct 30 (AFP) -- About 240 Soviet soldiers died in a plane crash Sunday near Kabul in Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

A Soviet troop-carrying jet crashed ten kilometers (six miles) from the Afghan capital after taking off with 240 soldiers returning to their country, the sources said.

One version of the crash said there was a collision with another plane carrying young Afghans to the Soviet Union. Another report said the plane was downed by Afghan rebels who according to Western diplomats in Islamabad are in possession of SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles.

AFP: AFGHAN REBELS DOWN SOVIET HELICOPTERS

NC301037 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, Pakistan, Oct 30 (AFP) -- The Western diplomats in Islamabad also said the Afghan anti-government guerrillas had shot down at least four Soviet helicopters in the area round the capital last week using SAM-7's.

According to diplomatic reports two Soviet helicopters, an MI-6 and an MI-8, were downed in Kabul last Thursday. One was seen disintegrating just 500 metres (yards) from the Defence Ministry's headquarters in Darulaman.

The sources said the helicopters were returning from Logar where the Soviet troops had completed an operation which took more than month and which left 400 Afghan casualties.

The sources said three persons were seen parachuting out of the missile-hit helicopters. Two Soviet soldiers reportedly died in the crash. One report said that the guerrillas shot dead one of the occupants as he bailed out.

Another helicopter hit by guerrillas crash-landed near Rishkor while the fourth was downed in the Safid Sang area of Logar, the Western sources said.

MALTSEV RECEIVES NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

PM261334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, received Shahid M. Amin, Pakistani ambassador to the USSR, on 24 October in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

GROWING ISRAELI-SRI LANKAN TIES CHIDED

LD262247 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Ivan Lavrov Commentary]

[Excerpts] Surrounded by tight security, the Israeli diplomat (Israel Karni) has arrived in Sri Lanka to take charge of an Israeli interest section opened at the American Embassy in Colombo. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, officers of Mosad, Israel's secret service, are already there. The move is believed to indicate that the Sri Lankan authorities have moved further to re-establish relations with Israel, which were broken off 14 years ago. Now here is a commentary by Ivan Lavrov.

By severing diplomatic relations with Israel, Sri Lanka's Government voiced its strong condemnation of Israeli crimes in the occupied parts of the Middle East. Now, instead of protest or condemnation, the Lankan authorities have openly recorded an intention to enlist Israeli support in combating terrorists. Their attitude to Israel has undergone a marked change. Is it because something has changed in the policies and actions of the Israeli authorities in recent years? Not in the least. Israeli Zionists continue with their course of expansion and brigandage.

The invitation of experts from Mosad has caused angry reaction in Arab countries with which Sri Lanka had friendly relations. An ASSOCIATED PRESS report from Colombo says the arrival of an Israeli diplomat in Sri Lanka caused an outcry in the Arab world. In practice, this would mean a falling-off of mutually beneficial business relations. It is reported that Iraq and Jordan are looking for other sources of tea imports. Reports in the Saudi press have spoken of possible cuts in trade and other economic dealings. There is also the probability of hundreds of thousands of Lankan workers, technicians, and engineers employed in Arab countries being sent away home. Money transfers from these workers constitute Sri Lanka's second largest source of hard currency after tea exports. Besides, the return of this large group of workers to the island is bound to worsen the already serious employment problem.

It is the opinion of many observers that the problem of ethnic relations on the island, being of a social and economic nature, cannot be solved militarily. Therefore, the services of the Mosad agents can only increase the danger of escalated violence between the two communities. It is not hard to guess what methods of combating terrorism will the Lankans be taught by the Mosad specialists. These demonstrated their skills and experience at the massacres of Palestinians in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon. It is noteworthy to mention that Israel has long been engaged in strategic cooperation with the United States. Now Israeli and American diplomats have got the opportunity of cooperating under cover of the American Embassy in Colombo. So what is their purpose likely to be?

Concerning regional goals, Washington has amply shown its intention of involving Sri Lanka in its aggressive policy in Asia. The Pentagon strategists have long been marking plans about the Lankan port of Trincomalee, hoping to turn it into an American stronghold. To this end Washington has been doing everything to sour relations between Sri Lanka and India. The Israel interest section at the American Embassy is certain to contribute to this course of events. Anyway, its very founding has caused fears in neighboring India and should add more strains to relations between the two countries, complicated as they are already.

All these circumstances cannot but worry Sri Lankans themselves. In expressing their apprehensions, the Communist Party newspaper FORWARD asks if it isn't time to give up these traitor links with Israel before it's too late.

FURTHER REPORTS ON SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Gromyko, Thach Hold Talks

LD291823 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Today, talks were held in the Kremlin between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Nguyen Co Thach, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

During their talks, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, there was discussion of certain topical problems relating to the international situation, especially concerning Southeast Asia and issues dealing with Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the high level of bilateral relations, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A fresh stimulus for their further development was provided by the meeting in June of this year between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Le Duan, and Pham Van Dong.

During their consideration of international problems, both sides voiced concern over the dangerous deterioration of the world situation and resolutely condemned the policy of militarization, preparation for war, fanning of hotbeds of confrontation in different regions of the world, and crude interference in the internal affairs of other states, which is pursued by the imperialist circles of United States and its allies.

On the Vietnamese side, full support was declared for the consistent course of the CPSU and Soviet state and the USSR peaceloving initiatives directed at averting a nuclear catastrophe, bridling the arms race, restoring the process of detente, and expanding cooperation among states, including the Soviet proposals tabled at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly.

Official Report on Talks Issued

LD291719 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union and Vietnam expressed concern over the dangerous aggravation of the situation in the world. They denounced the policy pursued by imperialist quarters of the U.S.A. and their allies which is aimed at militarisation and preparations for war, cultivating sources of confrontation in different regions of the world and gross intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

An official report on the talks held by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in the Kremlin today said that the sides stressed "major importance of further concerted joint action of the U.S.S.R. and the S.R.V. in the international scene which makes a valuable contribution to the common struggle waged by the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces of the world for peace and socialism."

Nguyen Co Thach, the report says, "informed (the Soviet side) about the steps made by the S.R.V., the L.P.D.R. [Laos] and the P.R.K. [Kampuchea] toward replacing confrontation between ASEAN countries and the states of Indochina -- confrontation imposed on them by the forces based outside the region -- with dialogue in the course of which disputed issues would be settled by political means, so that South-east Asia may be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation."

The Soviet side "confirmed that the Soviet Union invariably supported the constructive efforts made jointly by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to ensure commencement of a constructive dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries, and a political settlement of the problems of South-east Asia."

Gromyko, Thach Speak at Luncheon

LD292144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko today gave a luncheon in honor of Nguyen Co Thach. Greeting the guest, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said: [read by announcer]

The talks concluded today and the friendly atmosphere in which they took place once again demonstrated the common character of the stances of our countries on all issues discussed. All this clearly reflects the high level of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and the effectiveness of interaction between the USSR and SRV in international affairs.

At the June meeting between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, the common determination of our parties and countries to strengthen cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism was once again confirmed.

The Soviet Union values friendship with Vietnam. Fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is our common valuable property; we cherish it and will strengthen it. Our country has given and will continue to give Vietnam the necessary assistance in the construction of socialism and in the defense of the revolutionary gains of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The tasks of peaceful creation by the socialist countries have to be resolved under conditions of an exacerbated international situation, Comrade Gromyko said. This is a direct consequence of the policy of the imperialist forces, headed by the United States, directed at developing the arms race, achieving military supremacy over the countries of socialism, kindling conflicts in various regions of the world, and at crude interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other fraternal countries counter this aggressive policy with a consistent course toward improving the political climate in the world and solving the paramount task of modern times -- eliminating the threat of nuclear war. A package of initiatives from states of the socialist community, including Soviet proposals, put forward at the current UN General Assembly session, serves the attainment of this aim.

We fully support the joint efforts made by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia and their course toward establishing good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries.

Consolidation of peace in Asia and international security would undoubtedly be facilitated by the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam with the PRC based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and, naturally, without damaging other countries.

In conclusion, permit me to express the conviction, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko said, that your visit to the USSR, Comrade Minister, and the talks that have taken place, will serve the further development and strengthening of friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam.

In his reply speech, Nguyen Co Thach noted specifically that in the present complex world situation, the peoples can distinguish increasingly clearly two cardinal and opposite courses. On the one hand, the course of American imperialism toward confrontation, the arms race, and increasing international tension. On the other hand, the course of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, directed at lessening tension, against the arms race, and toward maintaining peace on earth. Together with all peace loving peoples, the Vietnamese people fully support the USSR's peaceful initiatives.

In conclusions, Nguyen Co Thach expressed deep, sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the fraternal Soviet people for their effective assistance, which is permeated with a spirit of lofty internationalism.

Present at the luncheon, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers, senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

The speeches of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Nguyen Co Thach will be published in the press.

SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TIES HAILED, PRC CRITICIZED

OW291321 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear Friends: On the occasion of the current official visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, our station commentator Nguyen Binh Luan writes:

This visit precedes the sixth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty -- a memorable event in the histories of our two countries. The fifth clause of this historic treaty concerns many political and foreign relations issues for the immediate future of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The fifth clause reads: The two parties will continue to devote all their energies to defending world peace and the security of all nations, actively counter all schemes of imperialism and reactionary forces and reserve their support for the struggle of every nation for freedom and independence. They will positively support the Southeast Asian people's aspiration to live in peace, independence, and cooperation.

Our station observer Nguyen Binh Luan continues: strictly and unswervingly implementing that policy, our two countries are prompted by the principles and goals of socialist foreign policy and the desire to guarantee the most favorable conditions in the international arena for building socialism and communism. Our two countries share identical views on all topical vital issues. The Soviet state's activities are aimed at the interests and security of all nations. The constructive Soviet initiatives designed to avert the danger of a nuclear war breakout have enjoyed the unserving support of the Vietnamese public.

At the UN forum and in international conferences, Soviet and SRV representatives have always resolutely countered all aggressive ambitions of the U.S. ruling circles, hegemonist forces, and reactionaries.

They have unswervingly supported the correct demands of the nonaligned nations and the Asian, African, and Latin American nations, designed to defend their national sovereignty and establish equitable international economic relations.

The Soviet Union fully supports the international arena initiatives of Vietnam that, together with Laos and Kampuchea, have advocated resolving the Southeast Asian problems and turning the region into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the Chinese Government's hostilities against the three Indochinese countries and affirms its desire to normalize its relations with China. The Soviet and Vietnamese leaders have on many occasions stressed that this process, designed to normalize relations, should not be detrimental, in any way, to the interests of third countries.

Our station observer goes on: High-level Soviet-Vietnamese meetings have always focused attention on issues of activities in the international arena and issues of cooperation in that domain. For example, it was stressed at the June meeting between Comrade Chernenko and Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong that the Soviet-Vietnamese relations clearly mentioned in the treaty are an important factor for peace and security in Asia. In that meeting, the Soviet side stressed that its international solidarity with the Vietnamese people, who are building socialism, and its all-around support for fraternal Vietnam is the unchanged policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Certainly, the current official visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, will contribute to the continued development and expansion of cooperation between our two countries in the international arena.

KAMPUCHEAN OPERATIONS AGAINST BANDITS DETAILED

BK270948 Moscow in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 26 Oct 84

[IZVESTIYA correspondent's report on visit to Battambang Province in Kampuchea]

[Excerpt] The Pol Pot bandits, who have their refuges across the border, sometimes cross over and use rural areas as their support bases. From the end of last year to early this year, operations to destroy these bandits were very successful in Battambang Province. Five refuges of the bandits were destroyed. During these operations, 633 bandits were killed, 38 taken prisoners, and 280 surrendered.

People in the locality have always sided with the People's Revolutionary Army, searching for counterrevolutionaries and weakening their venom. For instance, the local people succeeded in tracking down (Chhum Sophon), a 35 year-old spy, who was later sent to a reeducation center at the Battambang provincial seat. In Battambang Province alone, since the beginning of this year, 707 bandits have surrendered to the authorities.

THATCHER REFUSES INVESTIGATION OF BITOV AFFAIR

LD301226 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] In Britian, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has refused to order an investigation into the activity of British secret services connected with the abducting of Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov a year ago. In answer to a parliamentary inquiry, she actually spoke in defense of those who had orchestrated and performed the crime.

A member of the Moscow-based weekly, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Bitov was kidnapped in the course of his trip to Italy and secretly brought to Britain. He was kept in isolation for many months and subjected to the influence of strong narcotics. However, he managed to escape and return to the USSR.

All anti-Soviet materials printed in the West on his behalf were fabricated by his jailers, Bitov declared. He mentioned the names of his tormentors from Britain's intelligence service, and the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA demanded that they be punished.

USSR TO HALT FUEL SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN

LD291943 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by Belousov, secretary of USSR Mineworkers Trade Union Central Committee, identified by caption]

[Excerpt] Our trade union's central committee has been receiving many letters from working people expressing their solidarity with Britain's striking miners and offering their savings to help them.

On the initiative of Soviet trade unions, a decision has been made that our foreign trade and freighting organizations, regardless of the great monetary losses, should cease the export of coal to Britain and suspend contracts under which Soviet vessels were due to supply any type of fuel to Britain for the duration of the strike.

Solidarity meetings have been taking place at coal industry enterprises around the country. Thus, over 230,000 people attended such meetings at Donbass Mines in September and October alone. Those attending decry as shameful the police terror that has been unleashed and the British Conservatives' antipeople policies. Practically all Soviet mining collectives have decided to allot a part of their earnings to the fund to help the striking British miners. With the money collected, the Central Committee of the Coal Industry Workers' Trade Union, along with other countries, sent British miners food on behalf of working people in the mining industry. However, the cargo is still lying today in the British port of Hull and the authorities are doing everything to prevent its dispatch to the miners.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES BRITISH MP'S 26 OCTOBER

LD261017 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- Lev Tolkunov, president of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received today the deputies of the British Parliament, vice-presidents of the British-Soviet Friendship Society James Lamond and Ernest Ross who are staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

TIKHONOV CABLES SWEDEN, NORWAY, CANADA

LD271701 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, sent telegrams to the Swedish, Norwegian, and Canadian heads of government from board of the plane taking him to Havana.

"Passing over Swedish territory," he said in his telegram to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, "I convey the wishes of peace and prosperity to you, the government, and the friendly people of Sweden."

The telegram to Prime Minister Kare Willoch of Norway conveyed best wishes to the head of the Norwegian Government and the Norwegian people and said that the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of northern Norway observed these days is a graphic example of the good traditions underlying relations between the two countries.

The telegram to Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney expressed best wishes to the premier and the Canadian Government and the wishes of happiness and well-being to the Canadian people.

The telegrams voiced the hope that the relations of goodneighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and these countries will develop in the interests of their people for the good of universal peace and progress.

USSR, NORWAY EXCHANGE LIBERATION GREETINGS

LD261549 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Norway is marking 40 years since its northern areas were liberated by the Soviet troops. There have been ceremonies in Oslo, (Gotiness), (Halstad), and other cities to lay wreaths to monuments to the Soviet soldiers killed in action in Norway. Photo exhibitions have been arranged and meetings held between the Soviet and Norwegian public groups.

On the occasion of the anniversary, the Soviet and Norwegian Governments have exchanged messages of greeting. In its telegram, the Soviet Council of Ministers voices the conviction that a history of being good neighbors and the traditions of their joint struggle against nazism will continue to underlie the two countries' relations.

IZVESTIYA COMPARISON ON SOVIET-FRENCH TALKS

Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian on 28 October carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the talks between the Soviet and French parliamentary delegations. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Completion of Talks," has been compared with the Moscow International Service French version published in the 29 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages G2-5, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...in the Kremlin 26 October between the delegations... (subbing"26 October" for "today")

Page G 3, paragraph nine, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: ...Soviet-French cooperation has more than... (omitting "he said")

Same page, paragraph ten, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...of this cooperation: For France and Russia, being united means being strong, whereas being disunited means finding oneself in danger. [New paragraph] The balance sheet...(picking up paragraph eleven, altering punctuation and adding phrase)

Same page, paragraph eleven, line four reads in IZVESTIYA: ...of transforming the desire in principle to...(subbing "desire" for "determination")

Page G 4, paragraph two, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: .. have a political will in this respect... (substituting "will" for "determination")

Same page, paragraph seven, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: ...to experience another war, a nuclear war, that we reconstructed... (rewording)

Same page, penultimate paragraph, line two reads in IZVESTIYA: .. fluctuations in the political situation... ("external" omitted)

Same page, last paragraph, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...common victory over fascism... (subbing "fascism" for "nazism")

Page G 5, first paragraph, line three reads in IZVESTIYA: ...proposals recently formulated once again by Konstantin Chernenko... (adding "once again")

Same page, last paragraph, last line reads in IZVESTIYA: ...Soviet and French members of parliament.

On the same day a luncheon was given in honor of the delegation headed by C. Estier on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions.

The luncheon was attended by B.N. Ponomarev; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; members of the Foreign Affairs Commissions; other officials; and C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR.

B.N. Ponomarev and C. Estier exchanged firendly toasts during the luncheon. ...(adding paragraphs)

FINLAND'S VAYRYNEN, CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CITED ON ARMS

LD270033 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 26 TASS -- Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen pointed to extreme importance of ending the nuclear arms race. Speaking at a dinner in honour of Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek on an official visit here, he stressed that undelayed measures should also be taken to ban chemical weapons, to prevent the militarisation of space and further spread of nuclear weapons.

By its activity in the international arena, Finland is striving consistently to consolidate peace in Europe, the Finnish minister said. Its efforts to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe are connected with this. There is no reasonable alternative to the relaxation of international tension, he said. Concrete results achieved in this are the best example of the advantages of the policy of peace and cooperation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed a profound concern over persisting tension in the international situation. He stressed that the main responsibility for this is borne by the reactionary imperialist circles, above all U.S. leadership, that, having deployed new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe threatens security, and not only of socialist countries. We never made a secret of the fact that socialist countries will never allow the balance in armed forces to be undermined. At the same time, we have always been sincerely proclaiming readiness to achieve mutual understanding and to conduct an honest dialogue with taking into consideration the interests of both sides.

Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke highly of a concrete programme of the improvement of the international climate advanced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko in the answers to the question of the newspaper WASHINGTON POST. Czechoslovakia's foreign minister stressed it is important that all nuclear states, following the Soviet Union's example, should assume the commitment to refrain from the first use of nuclear weapons.

NATO POLICY ON WEU REVITALIZATION VIEWED

LD300139 Moscow International Service in Italian 1800 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] A session of the West European Union [WEU] has ended in Rome. The foreign affairs and defense ministers of the seven member-states participated. They discussed the revival of the organization's activity to strengthen European support for NATO. Our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes about this:

For approximately 30 years, the WEU has had no significant function in Western Europe's military and political life. Now attention has focused on this dormant group of seven West European countries. Why? The WEU has rekindled the attention of the Atlantic alliance's supporters because the United States is not formally a member of that organization and because its revival could lead to greater autonomy for the NATO West European member-states by reducing their dependence on their major partner.

The people who desire a revival of the WEU also have other objectives. France overtly nurtured the intention of playing a more important role in Western Europe's military policy during the past few years, although it plays no part in the NATO military organization. As a member of the WEU, Paris could be involved in NATO military projects without it being formally incorporated into the alliance.

Bonn, too, is showing special satisfaction regarding the WEU's revival and this should not surprise anyone. Above all, Bonn hopes to increase orders for its military industry. Second, and this is what counts, the West German militarists and revenge-seekers hope that the FRG will gain access to nuclear push-buttons through the so-called [words indistinct] army. Once it has obtained superiority over its NATO partners, once it has [words indistinct] most modern weapons, Bonn will use quite a different language.

Beyond this dangerous game regarding the WEU's revival one detects the hand of Washington. It goes without saying that the speeches about autonomy do not threaten U.S. interests in Europe. Having obtained the installation of new missiles in Europe, the Pentagon has tied the hands and legs of its own allies by transforming them into its nuclear hostages. At the same time, the U.S. Administration considers efforts to strengthen NATO's European flank to be serious support for its own aggressive plans.

Through the WEU, the United States hopes to bind its NATO partners even more to the arms race, obtain an increase in their military expenditure, and make more intensive and complete use of the technical, scientific, and industrial potential of these countries so that new systems and types of weapons can be devised and created.

The peace-loving forces in Western Europe have received the plans to revive the WEU with caution. This is comprehensible. What is involved in this particular case is an additional way of militarizing the West European countries under Washington's aegis.

NATO HAMPERS NORDIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE CREATION

LD300039 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Vozniy writes:

A concern of the world public over the danger of nuclear catastrophe is manifested in the mounting of the movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones. Thus, Norwegian peace champions and participants in the anti-war movement advanced a new initiative, to proclaim in northern Europe a year of action for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the region.

What explains the topicality of the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe, the proposal that Finland's President Urho Kekkonen made more than 20 years ago? The point is that the political situation in the region has changed which has been manifested in a sharp increase of the militaristic activity of the United States which started deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe (the supposed trajectories of the flights will be passing also over territories of Nordic countries), and in the intensification of NATO's activities in the north of Europe.

The negative stand of the United States and NATO bloc as a whole still remains the biggest obstacle to practical actions to create a nuclear-free zone.

The present U.S. Administration rejects categorically the very idea of such a zone since this could interfere with the U.S. nuclear strategy envisaging the dealing of a first nuclear strike, would mean an "encroachment" on the doctrine of NATO's "flexible reacting" with the use of nuclear weapons by the West. NATO nuclear strategists also proceed from the view that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe will also lead to the revision of NATO's entire nuclear strategy in the northern flank, would mean losing a number of military-strategic advantages of the bloc in the regions.

NATO's stand has a decisive effect on the course of Norway's and Denmark's Governments. Under various pretexts they try to put off a businesslike discussion of the matter. It is alleged that the north is nuclear-free as it is since Norway and Denmark have officially proclaimed their refusal to deploy nuclear weapons and have foreign military bases on their territories in peace time while Finland and Sweden have no nuclear weapons. The unwillingness to discuss the question of creating a nuclear-free zone is covered up also by a reference to the need to discuss it in a "broad European context" depending on the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear armaments, as the subject of talks between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries, and so on.

The Norwegian ruling circles declare that Norway's participation in such a zone would lead to the liquidation of NATO's guarantee of security. It must be said that the linkage of national security with NATO's nuclear strategy is fraught with catastrophic consequences since in a crisis situation a country might be drawn into a nuclear conflict even against its will, its destiny will depend on military-political decisions taken in Washington and NATO. And it is well known that the Pentagon views Europe as the likeliest theatre of operations where, in accordance with NATO's official doctrine, the United States is prepared to deal first nuclear strikes in case of conflict.

Every state naturally has a right to take care of its national security. But the involvement in NATO's nuclear strategy will hardly ensure the security of NATO's northern members. Security can be ensured through a joint quest of decisions which would enable north European countries to be outside a sphere of conflicts. The creation of a nuclear-free zone would set definite political and legal barriers in the way of military ventures, would make it possible to consolidate the region's security.

The Soviet Union many times proclaimed support for the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe, expressed the readiness to act as a guarantor of such a zone and to consider the question on some measures with regard to its own adjoining territory and to discuss the question of making the Baltic Sea area a nuclear-free zone with parties concerned.

LEVIN: CIA 'SUBVERTING' W. EUROPE PEACE MOVEMENT

LD260145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 25 Oct 84

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Pavel Kasparov; Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The size and scope of the antiwar movement is not only distrubing the mental equanimity of the American Administration, but also giving it quite a considerable fright.

In its attempts to discredit those struggling for peace, the U.S. CIA resorts to provocations and bribery. As recently as Tuesday, THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the CIA had paid large sums of money to West European journalists for giving favorable publicity to the neutron bomb. Here to tell you about this in greater detail is our commentator, Viktor Levin:

At first glance, THE WASHINGTON POST report might appear to be dealing with matters that are over and done with. The paper asserts that the CIA resorted to bribes during Carter's Presidency, when the Pentagon was hatching plans to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe, and was at pains to convince the public that these weapons would be a blessing. But, in the first place, the Pentagon has still not given up hope to this day of stuffing Western Europe full of neutron weapons; and secondly, bribery is a method that's still being used.

The point is that the CIA, on White House instructions, is straining every nerve to mislead the West Europeans and put over on them the idea that there is no need for energetic action to defend peace since American arms will do them the most good. Such claims were widely used when the attempt was being made to push through plans to deploy neutron weapons; they are still being resorted to at the present time, to justify deploying American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The transatlantic sirens are not believed in Europe. West Europeans are seriously frightened by the present American Administration's adventurist foreign policy, and those who advocate this course have no chance of success. Washington evidently realizes this, hence the notion of implanting their own adventurist thoughts via bribed journalists. And it must be noted that it's not only in connection with the intended siting of neutron weapons in Western Europe that the CIA has resorted, and is still resorting, to this method. Commenting on THE WASHINGTON POST report, the French Communist newspaper L'HUMANITE, draws attention to the fact that many Western journalists have been even more ready than the NATO generals to accept the possibility of a limited nuclear war. What we have yet to find out, L'HUMANITE continues, is merely how many dollars the CIA has paid for this propaganda campaign, and to whom.

But, as I've already said, the bribing of journalists is not the whole story. We know that the American cloak and dagger department is not fussy about the means it employs. Comrades, undoubtedly you will remember that it has recently become known that the CIA prepared manuals of state terrorism. It also resorts to terrorist methods in dealing with peace campaigners. It was revealed last summer that the American secret service agent John Paul Gardiner had infiltrated the Netherlands antimissile movement, and then, on orders from his bosses, gained entry by stealth to the air force base in the Belgian town of Florennes -- presumably not without a little help from those employing him -- and stole some ammunition. He subsequently brought it into Holland and planted it at the peace camp near the airbase in Woensdrecht. The plan was that the police would find the ammunition and accuse the antimissile movement of preparing acts of terrorism. But something went wrong: The peace supporters discovered the explosives and flushed Gardiner out. We can assume that there were a few wry faces at CIA Headquarters in Langley. After all, they are not enraptured by failure. However, they did not give up their disgusting methods of planting agents in the ranks of the peace supporters. The Netherlands paper VOLKSKRANT recalled that one of the leaders of the antimissile movement in the United States warned the leaders of the West European peace organizations a year ago that the American secret service was sending agents to Western Europe to infiltrate their ranks. So, clearly, Gardiner was not the only one.

Just how much money and resources the U.S. CIA spends on subverting the antiwar movement is not yet known; but it can already be said with certainty that its money and resources are going down the drain. The peace movement is growing, and the demand for a curb on the arms race is being voiced ever more loudly.

ZAGLADIN DENIES VIOLATION OF SWEDISH AIRSPACE

PM241525 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 21 Oct 84 p 6

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "Our Aircraft Did Not Violate Swedish Airspace"]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Oct -- The Soviet pursuit jet that according to Swedish reports, violated Swedish airspace off Gotland on 9 August was never closer than 50 km to the Swedish border. Therefore, there is no foundation for the Swedish protest in connection with this incident.

So said CPSU Central Committee International Department First Deputy Chief Vadim Zagladin in an exclusive interview with DAGENS NYHETER.

Zagladin's statements are based on a report from the Soviet military authorities and a Soviet military map, which has been appended to the written report.

What can be assumed to be the central sections of the secret report, which is a little longer than an a sheet of paper, were read aloud to DAGENS NYHETER by Zagladin. DAGENS NYHETER's correspondent was also given the opportunity to study the Soviet map.

However, Zagladin refused a request for a copy of the map. DAGENS NYHETER was also not given an opportunity to copy the map on the spot, with the map's information about times and the course and positions of the aircraft invloved in the incident.

Zagladin's statements are remarkable and, if they are correct, undermine the foundations of the Swedish diplomatic protest delivered to the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm on 7 Septmeber.

In any case, Zagladin's statements mean that an "optimistic" interpretation, which was originally made in certain Foreign Ministry circles, of the Soviet response to the Swedish protests must be written off. The Soviet reply said that the Soviet Union, after careful investigation by the responsible authorities, "is unable to confirm" that a violation took place. This was interpreted in some circles as a semi-admission, since the Soviet Union did not expressly reject the Swedish allegations.

According to the Swedish Defense Staff's reports, the Soviet aircraft, which followed a Swedish Scanair aircraft acorss the Baltic on 9 August and in doing so violated Swedish airspace for 4 minutes and 35 seconds, flew almost 40 km into Swedish territory. The shortest distance between the Soviet SU-15 aircraft and the Swedish passenger jet is said to have been only 2 km.

"But the so-called violation did not take place," Zagladin told DAGENS NYHETER, and pointed to the Soviet military map. "Here is the Swedish aricraft; here is your Swedish airspace. This is the flight path of the Soviet aircraft according to your data. It cannot be true."

The Soviet map that Zagladin took out of his safe in response to a DAGENS NYHETER question about the airspace violation shows both the Swedish and Soviet versions of the 9 August incident.

"Our military authorities have investigated this entire question very carefully," Zagladin said, referring to data from radio recordings and from tape recordings in the pursuit jet's black box and to "other telemetric data." All the data from this aircraft have been checked very carefully, twice even, and there is no other data.

The Soviet map agrees with the Swedish Defense Staff's map of the Scanair aircraft's flight path and -- by and large -- of the flight path of the Soviet target aircraft against which the SU-15 was carrying our practice attacks. However, data on the Soviet pursuit jet's position at various points in time in connection with the alleged violation are divergent.

"According to the Swedish Defense Staff's data, the Soviet pursuit jet flew into Swedish airspace at 1944 (Moscow time -- DAGENS NYHETER note)," states the Soviet military report. "At that time the Soviet aircraft was said to be 10 km from the airbus. In actual fact, at this time our pursuit jet was in a completely different position 50 km from the Swedish border and 53 km from the airbus."

The Soviet account goes on to say that according to the Swedish version the Soviet aircraft followed the Scanair aircraft for 2 minutes, until 1946, and during this time was only 2 km behind the passenger aircraft.

"In fact, at this point, at 1946, our jet turned aside and the distance between it and the airbus was then not 50 but 80 km," the Soviet account states. "According to the Swedish version, the Soviet jet left Swedish territory at 1948. At this point our aircraft was 90 km from the Swedish border."

Zagladin added that these assertions have also been confirmed by other data from the Soviet target aircraft.

"The pilot of the aircraft that was acting as the target aircraft and who actually saw our pursuit jet and who was involved in an operation with this aircraft -- his instruments show exactly the same thing," Zagladin said. "There is absolutely no grounds for your protest."

During the interview, which took place in Zagladin's office in a Central Committee building a few blocks from the Kremlin in central Moscow, Zagladin was also sarcastic about the fact that the Soviet aircraft was not detected by the crew of the Scanair jet despite the fact that according to the Swedish account the two aircraft were only 2 km apart.

"If our jet really got as close as 2 km, the Swedish aircraft would have been able to photograph it," he said. "All aircraft are equipped with photographic equipment. But there is no photograph."

In response to a comment from DAGENS NYHETER that the crew of the Scanair aircraft had no opportunity to detect the Soviet aircraft because it was directly behind the Swedish aircraft, Zagladin said:

"Well, this is the situation: No one saw it; no one heard it. And there is no other evidence."

Zagladin also asked the question: "Why should we follow a Swedish civilian aircraft?"

"We have good relations with Sweden," he said. "A neutral country whose status and situation we respect. We knew for certain that it was a civilian aircraft which was flying to a definite flight plan. There were no problems in connection with this. Why should we send up a pursuit aircraft?"

Zagladin also said that if a mistake really had been made by the Soviet side, the Soviet Union would have apologized.

"Things like that can happen. Aircraft can go off course," he said, and reminded me how a Swedish pursuit jet recently strayed into Norwegian airspace. But the incident off Gotland simply did not take place. [Quotation marks as published]

REACTION TO ANTONOV TRIAL REGARDING PAPAL ATTACK

Proceeding Viewed

LD280108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] It is reported from Rome that after long hesitation, the Italian judicial authorities decided to commence legal proceedings against the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov, who is falsely accused as an accessory to the attempted assassination of the pope in Rome. The decision was undoubtedly taken under pressure from reactionary forces in Italy itself and also in the United States.

And so, despite all the weakness of the legal material collected in the investigation, international affairs writer Eduard Kovalev notes, the Italian legal system has decided after all to bring legal proceedings against Sergey Antonov and other persons in this fabricated case. "A plot to conceal a plot" -- that is how many people have described this wanton propaganda campaign over the false confessions by the terrorist Agca, who attempted to assassinate the pope. The plot is to slander the socialist countries, and first and foremost Bulgaria, and to block efforts to revive international trust and cooperation. The tendentiousness of this campaign is obvious. It is absolutely clear from the blatant bias of the only story advanced by the Italian legal system which tries to allege, without any legal evidence, that Bulgaria, its citizens, and other socialist countries were involved in the attempted assassination in Rome.

The decision to start legal proceedings against Sergey Antonov confirms the worst fears. It proves that the illegal arrest of Antonov and the action by the Italian legal system, which has been engaged in putting together fabricated evidence for more than 2 years are a most crude provocation aimed at giving foundation to the anti-communist and anti-socialist moods in the West, and at feeding and constantly reinforcing them. Yet another aim was to conceal those truly guilty and the organizers of the attempted assassination against the pope, to remove suspicion from them and put the legal investigation and public opinion on a false track. The most unseemingly role in this business is being played by certain U.S. organs who offered the Italian authorities in the case broad support, clearly trying to influence the results of the investigation and force it, despite the facts, to accept as genuine the invention about the Bulgarian story of the attempted assassination in Rome.

'Resentment' Aroused in Italy

LD271902 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Rome October 27 TASS -- Democratically-minded people in Italy reacted with resentment to the decision taken by court investigator Ilario Martella, who is conducting a probe into the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, to put Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov on trial.

There is no evidence of Antonov's guilt, the newspaper PAESE SERA stressed. The Italian judiciary authorities had chosen blindly to believe the Turkish terrorist who had shot the pontiff, although many of his charges had been refuted as unfounded.

Antonov's lawyers said here that Martella had admitted in his report that there were no proofs of the Bulgarian citizen's guilt. Despite all that and contrary to the criminal code it had been decided to open the trial. Martella had decided against assuming responsibility for accusing Antonov and chosen to shift it on the court which was to issue the final ruling.

The newspaper LI UNITA reconstructed in detail all the stages of investigation in the "Antonov case", stressing that there had been many contradictory and unproven points in it.

But the Italian judiciary had constructed a version implying Antonov's involvement in the tragic events which took place on Saint Peter's Square on May 1981, relying on nothing more that the false testimony of Agca, which had been specially concocted with a view to mounting a shrill propaganda campaign. The paper recalled in this connection that the Turk had been visited in prison by agents of Italian secret services and had had meetings also with chieftains of subversive terrorist groups and the mafia, in particular G. Sentsani and R. Cutolo, who had correspondingly "worked on" him.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING CYPRIOT ENVOY

LD301148 Moscow TASS in English 1116 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received Angelos M. Angelides, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin today in connection with his forthcoming departure from the Soviet Union. The sides had a friendly conversation.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM -- The Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR has appointed Sergey Nikitin as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Belgium. He will replace Sergey Romanovskiy who has been called to other duties. [Text] [Moscow in French to France and Belgium 1830 GMT 29 Oct 84 LD]

CPSU GREETS SYRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

PM291735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates the brotherly Syrian Communist Party on the 60th anniversary of its founding. The Communist Party was born during the rise of the Arab liberation movement which resulted from the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It moved along a great and difficult path in the struggle for the interests of the working class and the working people. Throughout its history, the Communist Party firmly defended its country's national independence and struggled for its progressive development. The Syrian Communist Party made a great contribution to the general popular movement for the liquidation of colonial domination, against fascist threats, and for the evacuation of all foreign troops from Syrian territories. The defeat of the more aggressive imperialist forces in World War II and the collapse of Hitlerite Germany in view of the decisive role of the Soviet Union led to the emergence of suitable conditions for the struggle of peoples of colonies and semi-colonies for national and social liberation. In the postwar years, Syrian Communists, together with all patriots in the country, have been firmly and determinedly challenging neocolonialist pressure on Syria and attempts by imperialist and reactionary quarters to involve Syria in their aggressive alliances. The Syrian Communist Party is actively participating in the struggle against Israeli aggression, imperialist interference in Arab countries' affairs, and for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The United States' increasingly active and cynical support for Israel's expansionist policy, reflected in the "strategic alliance" between them, constitutes a sign of the increasing aggressive spirit and adventurous foreign policy of U.S. imperialism, which has led to a renewal of the threat of world nuclear conflict. The struggle against the threat of the eruption of war has recently assumed unparalleled significance.

The Soviet Union greatly appreciates the firm support demonstrated by Syrian Communists toward Soviet initiatives aimed at deterring war, safeguarding and strengthening world peace, and curbing the arms race. The Syrian Communist Party, in close cooperation with all the country's patriotic and democratic forces, which once united in the National Progressive Front in Syria, is combating the attacks of imperialism and its agents against the Syrian Arab Republic, and is firmly combating the policies to impose the imperialist will and capitulative agreements on the Arabs. Soviet citizens are well aware that throughout its history, the Syrian Communist Party carried the word of truth regarding socialist achievements in our country and actively worked to establish relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria. These relations are developing and strengthening successfully now on the basis of the 1980 teaty, which serves the interests of the Syrian Arab people and the interests of the struggle for a just and firm peace [mir] in the Middle East and against imperialist and reactionary plots.

The Syrian Communist Party is endeavoring to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and the international proletariat. We wish the Syrian Communist Party and all Syrian patriots every success in the struggle for developing their country on the path of independence and social progress.

Long live the brotherly Syrian Communist Party. Let friendship and solidarity between the CPSU and the Syrian Communist Party and between the Soviet and Syrian peoples grow stronger. Long live peace and socialism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SELSKAYA ZHIZN MARKS SYRIAN 'SOLIDARITY DAY'

PM301115 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Oct 84 p 3

[Vladimir Kudelin "Commentator's Column": "Solidarity With the Arabs' Struggle"]

[Text] At the WPC's prompting, an international day of solidarity with the Syrian people is being held on 26 October. The world's peace-loving public is marking the day by declaring its resolute support for the courageous struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples for the total liquidation of the consequences of perfidious Israeli aggression, for the withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from all the Arab lands they have seized, and for the satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to create their own independent state.

There is no doubt that the Zionist bosses of Tel Aviv would not be able to pursue their aggressive, expansionist policy against their neighbors in the Arab East so brazenly and with such impunity were it not for Washington's patronage. Behind the Arab peoples' backs, international imperialism and Zionism have organized a plot to ensure an American-Israeli presence in the region, thus subjecting it to their diktat.

Rejecting the perfidious designs of the imperialists and their Israeli accomplices in the difficult struggle against the various separate deals, the vanguard detachments of the Arab world are relying on the solidarity actions of the entire world's progressive democratic forces.

The recent friendly working visit to the USSR by H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria, was very important in this respect. The results of the visit have eloquently confirmed that the Soviet land is the true and proven friend of Syria and all other Arab states.

The joint Soviet-Syrian communique stresses that the further consolidation and development of Soviet-Syrian relations will not only benefit the two countries, but is also having a positive effect on the Arabs' position in rebuffing hegemonist imperialist, and Zionist plans in the region.

SOVIET-S. YEMENI TREATY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

LD252249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; correspondent Yevgeniy Grachev report from Aden]

[Text] The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY was signed 5 years ago today. Our correspondent, Yevgeniy Grachev, reports from Aden:

Today, Democratic Yemen is a country of new buildings dynamic rates of economic development, and profound deep social reforms. Yet approximately 17 years ago, before the victory of the revolution, this former British colony in the south of the Arabian peninsula was one of the poorest countries on earth. The successes the young republic has achieved in the years of independence have been based on the close cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union. The treaty signed 5 years ago created a firm foundation for the development of multifaceted ties between the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

On the eve of that significant date, the solemn opening of a childrens' polyclinic, built with the technical assistance of the USSR, took place. This polyclinic is the first stage of a great and complex installation, a major childrens' hospital for the country. Here is the Yemeni construction engineer Ahmad Ahmad:

[Brief recording of Ahmad in Arabic fading to Russian translation] We express sincere gratitude to the Soviet specialists and, through them, to all the Soviet people for the internationalist aid to Democratic Yemen. We support Soviet initiatives aimed at securing peace for all people in the world, including in our region, initiatives that are inspired with concern for future generations, said the Yemeni engineer.

Leaders Exchange Greetings

LD242012 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] On the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram of congratulations to Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of Democratic Yemen. The telegram expresses confidence that Soviet-South Yemeni relations will continue to develop unswervingly to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of ensuring a sound and just peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

In a telegram addressed to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad reaffirmed the resolve to Democratic Yemen to continue developing and extending relations with the Soviet Union, which is the main source of strength for the South Yemeni and other Arab peoples in their struggle for peace and social progress.

DEMCHENKO EXPLAINS SOVIET NEAR EAST STANCE

PM292038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by P. Demchenko: "Near East: Where Is the Way Out?"]

[Text] The protracted nature of the Near East crisis has given rise to the opinion among a certain section of the foreign public that it is impossible to establish lasting peace in that part of the world in the foreseeable future. The emergence and continuation, alongside the main Arab-Israeli conflict, of "side" conflicts such as the Iran-Iraq and internal Lebanese conflicts, seem to have given additional grounds for such assertions.

Here, the U.S. leaders are stubbornly spreading the story that the Soviet Union is interested in instability in the Near East and that therefore, if some partial "appeasement" in the region is possible, then it is only on one essential condition: that "Soviet influence" is removed from the area. It is not hard to understand that this propaganda method is being used to conceal the U.S. Administration's desire to become more deeply entrenched in that part of the world. President Reagan, his secretary of state, and defense secretary have frequently stated that the USSR's isolation from the Arab world is one of the main aims of the U.S. Near East policy.

The White House, Department of State, and Pentagon have been working in this direction for virtually the entire 4 years the present administration has been in power. However, the fruits of this unrealistic course evidently have a bitter aftertaste for Washington.

Soviet foreign policy is demonstrating its increasing attraction for the Arabs because it accords with their national aspirations and interests and is aimed at supporting the people's anti-imperialist struggle and establishing a reliable and just peace in the Near East. The events of recent weeks clearly show that instead of the Soviet Union's removal from the Near East arena, the exact opposite has happened; there has been a further consolidation of Soviet-Arab relations, whose foundations are sufficiently firm and unshakable.

This month alone Moscow has been visited by the presidents of Syria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and the Yemen Arab Republic and the Iraqi foreign minister. A Soviet-Algerian meeting has also taken place. During the talks, the Arab leaders expressed their desire to expand cooperation with our country and their approval of the Soviet plan for eliminating the Near East crisis, including the convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides including, of course, the PLO and Israel.

The convening of this conference was termed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko "the main line" towards an all-embracing, just settlement in the Near East. Why? Primarily because only a collective method of resolving this complex international problem truly opens up real prospects for establishing lasting peace in this vast region where so much blood has been shed over the past 35 years and where there has been so much hostility, mistrust, and suspicion.

How is Washington behaving in this situation? This can be judged from the results of the recent visit to the United States by new Israeli Prime Minister S. Peres. It was officially stated that the discussion in the White House concerned further major financial "injections" for the Israeli economy and the military machine, already excessive for such a small state. In particular, an accord was reached on the immediate allocation of aid worth $1.2 billion to Israel in the form of a free gift. Moreover, Israel will receive, also free, $1.4 billion within the framework of military cooperation in the current fiscal year which began 1 October. All this in addition to the sums supplied to the Zionist state on the basis of previously concluded agreements. There was also a discussion in Washington of questions of further expanding the so-called "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, that is, collaboration between these two countries in the military field.

What lies behind these deals is well known. Historical experience gives us the full right to assert that the weapons and enormous sums that are being allocated to Israel are encouraging it to new anti-Arab adventures and are being used to drag out one of the world's most acute crises. In this case, we have not had to wait long for confirmation of this conclusion. Having scarcely returned to his office from his transatlantic voyage, Peres hastened to publish a list of terms, sounding like an ultimatum, under which Israel was allegedly ready to withdraw its occupying troops from southern Lebanon -- withdraw them gradually, over an indefinitely extended period. These terms provide for the conclusion of a political agreement with Syria and a military agreement with Lebanon, U.S. mediation at negotiations, the retention of a puppet army of collaborationists subordinated to the Israelis in southern Lebanon, and so forth.

Here it is worth remembering that during the election campaign in Israel this summer, Peres, playing up to the electorate, promised to withdraw troops from Lebanon within 3 months if he came to power. He repeated his promise, although in a highly vague form this time, when he addressed journalists on his arrival in the United States. However then, persuaded of the White House's full support for aggressive Israeli policy, he started to talk in a completely different way.

True, Tel Aviv is hinting that the premier has been obliged to act thus under pressure from his partner in the government coalition, the Likud bloc, which adheres to sharply anti-Arab positions and insists on the unlimited occupation of Lebanese land.

Well, this factor does have a certain importance, but the main thing, of course, lies elsewhere, in the orders from his masters across the ocean for whom the Israeli ringleaders are performing the role of cudgel. It is well known that Washington has stopped even trying to conceal its gamble on Israel in its strong-arm policy.

It is not surprising that the U.S. formulas for resolving the Near East problems set forth 2 years ago in the so-called "Reagan plan" have failed to win the Arabs' sympathies and have not pushed them toward talks with Israel.

Incidentally, throughout the present administration's term in the White House only one single document, the U.S. proposals on the Near East, has been named for the President himself. This fact alone attests to how much Washington staked on these proposals. However, they were rejected by the Arabs because they failed to consider the interests of the Palestinian people, failed to secure the Israelis' withdrawal from all land they have occupied since 1967, and placed Lebanon in a subordinate position with regard to the invader, and at the same time, securing the right to interfere in Arab affairs for the United States.

The Americans, as is well known, interfered in the hostilities in Lebanon, shedding Arab blood. The reaction of people both in Lebanon and in neighboring countries was natural in this situation; anti-U.S. feelings have increased everywhere. In the eyes of the Arab peoples, as the Cairo journal ROSE AL-YUSUF noted, the United States has been transformed from a force standing behind the aggressor into a simple aggressor, one of the directly warring sides.

The more time that elapses since the appearance of the "Reagan plan," the more obvious it becomes that Washington's course, which considers only Israel's interests, is alienating the Arabs from the United States -- alienating even the leaders of those countries that the U.S. capital calls friendly.

"We believe," King Husayn of Jordan recently stated, for instance, "that the United States has lost prestige in the eyes of both Jordan and the rest of the Arab world." The king then said that the time has come to convene the peace conference proposed by the Soviet Union.

It is curious that the same conclusion was recently voiced in the Saudi newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by the British diplomat Lord Caradon, who called for the immediate initiation of consultations aimed at implementing the USSR's proposal on convening a broad international conference on the Near East.

It can now be asserted that a particular government's attitude toward this proposal has become a kind of touchstone or yardstick of the seriousness of its approach toward a peace settlement in the Near East. The proposal is now supported by virtually all interested Arab countries, the PLO, and many developing and European states.

However the United States and Israel are impeding the implementation of the Soviet initiative, thus persistently demonstrating their lack of interest in the Near East peoples' return to a normal peaceful life, and are continuing to use the language of diktat in talking with the Arabs.

Countering this course, the Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the Near East cannot be brought to peace through a strong-arm policy, by imposing an alien will on the conflicting sides. The solution of the problem should be political and comprehensive and should consider the interests of all peoples of the region. Such a large-scale program for an overall Near East settlement is included in the Soviet proposals, which proceed primarily from the premise that the principle of the impermissibility of the seizure of foreign lands through aggression must be observed.

All the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 must be returned to the Arabs. It is essential to secure in practice the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO, to self-determination and the creation of their own state on lands that will be freed from Israeli occupation. It is necessary to grant all states of the region the right to secure an independent existence, halt the state of war, and establish peace between the Arab states and Israel. Finally, it is proposed that international guarantees for a settlement of the Near East problem be adopted. The USSR is prepared to take part in these guarantees.

It is not difficult to perceive that these fundamental principles on which, in the Soviet Union's opinion, a fair Near East settlement should be based, consider the interests of all sides involved in the conflict. Time has shown the vitality of our proposals, and their implementation would make it possible to resolve one of the most complex conflict situations in the world.

CRITICISM OF CLOSER EGYPTIAN RELATIONS COUNTERED

LD260154 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Commentary entitled: "Who Is Dissatisfied With the Improvement of Soviet-Egyptian Relations?"]

[Text] It could be said without hesitation that the majority of the Egyptian people have welcomed the visible signs of Soviet-Egyptian normalization of relations. The Egyptian press in general has welcomed it. Regrettably, however, there are exceptions. One of these exceptions is MAYU, the official newspaper of the ruling National Democratic Party. In MAYU two articles appeared recently against the Soviet Union written by 'Ali al-Dali. What was the pretext chosen by Mr al-Dali to publish such anti-Soviet rhetoric?

It was evident that Mr al-Dali was annoyed by a series of articles published in the official spokesman of the Socialist Labor Party, AL-SHA'B', by its chief editor Hamid Zaydan. Zaydan gave his impressions from a visit to Moscow where he met a number of Soviet official figures and informed the Egyptian reader of their viewpoints on certain questions, including Soviet-Egyptian relations. What is it that dissatisfies Mr al-Dali? Mr al-Dali tried to defame the reputation of Soviet-Egyptian relations and quoted sections from Hamid Zaydan's article attributed to one of the Soviet economic specialists as saying that the private sector in Egypt is not a productive sector. On this basis, he tried to accuse the Soviet Union of interfering in Egypt's internal affairs. However, did the Soviet expert discovered here [word indistinct]? Has not everybody, from the president of the Egyptian Republic, its prime minister, members of the government and the National Assembly to ordinary Egyptians repeatedly said that it was high time to change the consumer character of the open door economy and turn it to the productive field. Was this not announced as one of the basic tasks in the government program for the 1984-1985 fiscal year? Where is the fabrication on the Egyptian reality that Mr al-Dali was trying to register against our country? Or was the Soviet expert incorrect when he said that additional opportunities offer themselves to Egypt for economic development if mutually beneficial relations are developed with the Soviet Union?

There is no harm in reminding Mr al-Dali that the Egyptian side in the talks to develop these relations proposed raising the ceiling on trade exchange between the two countries from 500 million Egyptian pounds to 1 billion Egyptian pounds in the coming year.

Mr al-Dali says in MAYU that the Soviets are the cause for all of Egypt's economic misfortunes, and that they had imposed on the Egyptian authorities the closed-door system, which wasted the Egyptian energies.

There is nothing to do but shake one's head in the face of this crude distortion of facts. However, who was it intended to deceive? Was it the inhabitants of Aswan, the city of the high dam built with the Soviet Union's assistance, or the population of Hilwan, which has become a factory for Egypt, or Naja' Hammadi, Abu Za'bal of Alexandria and scores of other cities that have become centers for Soviet-Egyptian economic cooperation? Finally, is it not the cooperation with the Soviet Union that enabled Egypt to create the gigantic public sector?

[Words indistinct] to which Mr al-Dali resorts. In order to blacken Soviet foreign policy, he tries to belittle the importance of the positive influence of the peaceful Soviet proposals concerning the Middle East problem on Arab public opinion, including Egyptian.

By means of Al-Dali's articles, it becomes clear that he is not even familiar with the content of the Soviet proposals. However, we will not leave him unenlightened. The Soviet Union, as it is well known, was always supportive of Arab unanimity on the Middle East question, considering it equitable and compatible with the exigencies of an all-embracing final settlement. Furthermore, it is no wonder that the recent Soviet peace proposals, which stipulate, inter alia, the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, have been positively received by the majority of the Arab countries. It has also met with good response in Cairo.

It should be said, however, that Mr al-Dali's articles published in MAYU are at odds with the official Egyptian attitude. The Egyptian foreign minister, Ismat Abd al-Majid, recently said that Egypt wishes to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union and that the decision to restore the ambassadors in Moscow and Cairo was the beginning of a new stage in the relations between our two countries in which mutual respect and the common interests should be its motto. This stand receives understanding in Moscow as well.

IRAN CAUTIONED ON EFFORTS TO REVIVE RCD

NC271325 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Talks were recently held in Tehran among high-ranking officials of Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan concerning the activities of the Regional Cooperation for Development [RCD] organization, which is in the process of being revived. The Iranian delegation to this meeting was headed by 'Adeli, director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry's Economic Affairs Department.

Only 2 years have passed since it was announced in Tehran that Iran would abstain from participating in this group, which was formed 20 years ago by the shah. As we know, this organization acted as the offspring of the aggressive CENTO pact, formed by the U.S. and British imperialists and into which imperial Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan were drawn. This group was used by the Western governments to crush the liberation struggles of nations and to consolidate the bases of imperialist supremacy in the Near and Middle East countries.

Iran's revolution destroyed the military CENTO pact and its branches, which Gamal 'Abd al-Nasir had justly named the prison of nations. However, since then the imperialist circles have wanted to revive this alliance in any form.

Last year, after the conference of seven leaders of the biggest Western countries in Williamsburg, Pakistan was delegated to try to revive the RCD. During a meeting in Karachi 2 months later, representatives of Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey agreed on this in principle. Western news agencies gleefully reported that although Iran's revolution had pronounced the RCD defunct as a legacy of the shah, nevertheless Turkey and Pakistan had gained the consent of Iranian officials to revive this organization. During the recent meeting of these three countries' high-ranking officials in Tehran, future activities of this organization were discussed and a special committee was formed. Washington confidently states that by relying on Turkey and Pakistan, one of which is a member of the aggressive NATO pact and the other plays the role of the U.S. gendarme in the Persian Gulf, it will be able to use this organization, as in the past, as a means for implementing its hegemonistic plans in the entire southwestern Asian area, including Iran.

The United States is using Turkey and Pakistan as a springboard for its economic expansionism in Iran. A few days ago, a new regional branch office was opened in Turkey. I am speaking of the branch of the Dupont Company, one of the largest companies in the United States. The Istanbul-based MILLIYET wrote that this branch office believes its objective is to infiltrate Iran's oil and chemical industries through Turkey. U.S. companies that have nested in Pakistan, also, and which are imposing their authority without restraint in the name of Pakistan, within Pakistan and abroad, are active and effective. By using Turkey's and Pakistan's membership in the RCD, one of the duties of which, from the very beginning, was to remove customs and other barriers between member-countries, U.S. capital intends to once again seize the Iranian market in its clutches and to place Iran's economy under its control.

The shah's policy of Iranian participation in the imperialist CENTO grouping and its branch, the RCD, which harmed Iran's independence and paved the way for the absolutism of foreign monopolies in the country, brought numerous hardships and adversities upon the Iranian people. This policy was ultimately defeated. The re-implementation of a similar policy at present, irrespective of the form in which it is revived, is doomed to fail, because this policy is contrary to the basic national interests of the Iranian people.

LEBANESE RESISTANCE ATTACKS ISRAELI TROOPS

LD201623 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut October 29 TASS -- The fighting men of the Lebanese patriotic resistance front carried out over the past twenty-four hours another several successful operations against the Israeli occupation troops. An Israeli armoured personnel carrier hit a mine planted by guerrillas near 'Ammiq populated locality in the western part of Al-Biqa' Valley. In the area of Sur the patriots attacked a motorized patrol of the aggressors. Near the town of Al Nabatiyah they brought under fire the positions of the interventionists, and in the town itself attacked the headquarters of the Israeli counter-intelligence. The interventionists suffered seizeable losses in manpower and materiel.

In the areas of guerrilla operations the Israeli punitive troops and their accomplices from among the puppet "army for the defense of southern Lebanon", combed the locality, carried out house-to-house searches and raids.

Repressions are continuing against the peaceful residents of Sayda. The streets of the city are controlled by patrols reinforced with tanks and armoured personnel carriers. Mass arrests have been carried out in Majdal Balhis village and in the town of Bint Jubayl.

The armed clashes, which took place in mountainous Lebanon in recent days, outgrew last night into a fierce exchange of fire between warring factions with the use of heavy weapons. The Al-Shuwayfat--Kfar Shima, Bsaba--Malrufiyah, Suq al-Gharb--'Aytat sectors were again a scene of an exchange of artillery fire. Tens of shells exploded in the residential neighbourhood of western and eastern Beirut. There are injured among the civilian population.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ALGERIAN CELEBRATION

LD300919 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashviliy, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, left here for Algiers today. The delegation are to take part in celebrations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

JORDANIAN ISLAMIC DELEGATION VISTS UZBEKISTAN

GF251626 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] A Jordanian delegation, headed by 'Abd Khalaf al-Dawudiyah, the minister of religious affairs and holy places, arrived in Uzbekistan on 23 October. Mufti Shamseddin Khan ibn Ziauddin Khan ibn Ishan Babakhan, the head of the Muslim Board of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR, has received the visiting guests. The Jordanian representatives will be visiting the Uzbek economic products exhibition and the Uzbek Handicrafts Institute. They will also acquaint themselves with the daily life of their Uzbek colleagues. The visiting guests will be received by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

BRIEFS

PDRY MINISTER VISITS KIEV -- A delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning, visited Kiev recently. It visited the republic's gosplan. V.P. Fokin, Ukrainian Gosplan first deputy chairman, familiarized the visitors with the fulfillment of the socioeconomic development plan traced by the 26th CPSU Congress for the 11th 5-year period in the Ukraine, gave an account of the principles of planning the republic's national economic development, and of the republic's part in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY. The delegation members familiarized themselves with the exhibits of the Exhibition of Ukrainian National Economic Acheivements. The guests from the PDRY saw the expositions of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 memorial complex and the Museum of the History of Kiev City. They toured the city and familiarized themselves with its places of interest. [Text] [Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 9 Oct 84 p 3 AU]

ETHIOPIAN HANDLING OF DROUGHT CRISIS DEFENDED

LD262212 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From the "Africa as We See It" program; commentary by Georgiy Tanov]

[Text] Twelve out of 14 provinces of Ethiopia have been hit by a drought, the severest in the last 10 years. That was reported once again by a government relief aid and restoration commission. Georgiy Tanov writes:

Reacting to this very grave situation, the Western mass media means put the blame for it directly or indirectly on the Ethiopian revolution and Ethiopia's socialist orientation. It's hard to say what there is more in Western comments: hypocritical sympathy, concealed malicious joy, or notorious lying. [sentence as heard]

To begin with, as the Food and Agriculture Organization reports, apart from Ethiopia, the drought has hit 23 other African countries, with a total population of 120 million people. These drought-stricken lands include those that have had no revolution and where the leadership orients on the Western, capitalist way of life. Besides, objective and not malicious observers could recall that revolutionary Ethiopia inherited from the monarchy a decaying economy, downtrodden and poverty-stricken rural areas, and a complete lack of communication between the relatively advanced central and vast outlying regions. One should also in mind that the aftermath has not yet been cleared in full of the Somalia aggression of 1977 and 1978, and of the acute problems of refugees born of it.

If Western commentators really wished to draw a truthful picture they would mention then the mean role played by the striking force of the counterrevolutionaries, the separatists of Eritrea and [word indistinct]. Bands of these so-called fighters for self-determination and freedom, attack motor transport columns carrying food supplies to people, destroy irrigations systems, poison wells, kill cattle, and raid refugee camps. But the biggest lie of all told by Western observers commenting on the current situation in Ethiopia is their claim that the Ethiopian leadership does nothing to improve the situation. The Workers Party of Ethiopia, formed last month, announced the task to combat drought as the top priority task. It was discussed at the first meetings of the Politburo of the party Central Committee. An additional sowing is planned.

The leadership of Ethiopia and the Workers Party show much concern for perspectives and measures that will help to radically solve the problem of the country's protection from natural calamities. National programs are being expanded, designed to help combat soil erosion. Further afforestation measures are envisaged. Corrections are being introduced into the 10-year development program providing for the allocation of more sums needed to clear the aftermath of the drought.

KORIONOV CRITICIZES GRENADA INVASION ON ANNIVERSARY

PM291515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Grenada Calls Us to the Struggle"]

[Text] A little over 10 years ago, a curious admission emanated from Washington: "We have established an entire joint-stock company in the Caribbean region to tackle assassinations." Those words belonged to Lyndon Johnson, who by that time had already left the White House and so could afford a certain frankness. However, Johnson's successors continued to assure the world of their adherence to the ideals of democracy and freedom and of their respect for the rights of the little people. A year ago, mankind was once again given an opportunity to see for itself the value of those assurances.

Like a magnesium flare, the Pentagon war machine's strike against defenseless Grenada, a UN member, illuminated Washington's true face. The American "Ranger" boot trampled not only the rights of a people who gained true freedom less than 5 years previously, but also the concepts of morality and international law and the regulatory principles of the United Nations.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers stated with good reason: "The U.S. armed intervention in Grenada does not fit within any juridical framework and is therefore an illegal and immoral act of aggression which no arguments can justify." And quite recently, the experts of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, a research organization operating in Washington, who spent a year studying all the documents relating to that aggression, arrived at the unambiguous conclusion that not one of the assertions used by the Reagan administration to justify the invasion is corroborated by facts.

A year later, the reasons which led Washington to undertake that unprovoked armed invasion have more clearly come to light. It was code-named "Sudden Fury," but there was nothing sudden about that action. It was the 136th overt U.S. armed intervention in Latin America in the past 100 years and approximately the 60th in the Caribbean region. However, the present administration has not confined itself to simply continuing this sinister relay race.

As much as 6 months before the 40th President arrived in the White House, the so-called Santa Fe Committee submitted a secret report to him entitled "A New Inter-American Policy for the Eighties." It proclaimed as hostile to the United States all the governments, parties, and movements which had freed or were seeking to free themselves from American "guardianship." It proclaimed that any methods and means -- blockade, overthrow by means of conspiracies, destabilization, assassination of leaders -- could be used against such governments. The invasion of Grenada was one of the acts in implementing that program.

It is naive to say that an island country with a population of 110,000 could pose a "threat" to the imperialist Goliath. It is a question of something else. American reaction, which fears the strength of the examples of the Cuban revolution and the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, feared the strength of the example of the liberation process in Grenada, too. "Revolution as a model of independent development must be destroyed, and destroyed by military force, in order to crush and intimidate everyone who might dare to think of choosing a similar path" -- this was how an American Catholic organization in Guyana described Washington's aims in a brochure it published under the title "Death of Revolution."

The "fury" was born in the U.S. ruling circles back in 1979, when the people of Grenada overthrew the hated regime of the American stooge Gairy. There was a rehearsal of that "fury" in 1981 on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques during the "Ocean Venture-81" maneuvers. American Vice Admiral R. McKenzie, who commanded the maneuvers, formulated their main aims as follows: to overthrow a government designated as "unfriendly"; to deploy troops on the island right up to the holding of elections there; to bring to power a government suitable to the United States. That was how Washington subsequently acted.

The "new order" established in Grenada by the invaders clearly shows how the U.S. ruling circles understand democracy. To turn the country, which only a year ago was free, into a concentration camp where the entire people have ended up prisoners -- this is how the policy of the latter-day "crusaders" appears in practice.

At the same time, statements are issuing from the White House: "We have nothing to apologize for. Our Armed Forces acted in the best traditions of our country," "we have not had better overseas missionaries that the American soldiers in Grenada." What cynicism and scorn for facts one must have to assert such a thing!

The invasion of Grenada was a constituent part of American imperialism's far-reaching global designs. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, for example, frankly states: "Grenada's geographic position enables it to control the trade routes leading to the South Atlantic and the sea routes by which oil is delivered from the Persian Gulf region and strategically important raw materials are brought from Africa and South America." Control is now being exercised there by the Pentagon, which is turning this island, too, into its own large air force base.

Washington conceived the smothering of Grenada as a warning to other countries, particularly in Latin America, which dare to defend their national interests. In particular, aim has been taken at the countries of the "Contadora Group," whose attempts to resolve the crisis in the Central American region by political means run counter to Washington's plans. It was no accident that Secretary of State Shultz described the U.S. "action" in Grenada as some "sign" to other countries, while R. Reagan unambiguously declared: "If Mexico wants to continue to enjoy the benefits of U.S. economic aid, it will have to support U.S. policy in Central America."

The aggression against Grenada brought to light the American ruling circles' characteristic method, which is used to camouflage their predatory plans. It is a question of using "pocket" military blocs, so to speak, like the Caribbean Community (Caricom) or the Organization of East Caribbean States. The matter was portrayed as though it was the latter organization that turned to the United States for "assistance" against the "Grenadian threat" and Washington had no choice but to give that "assistance." However, it is known that such a "request" came to light when American aircraft had already showered homes, schools, and hospitals in Grenada with bombs. At the same time, this situation is being used by American imperialism in order to make the East Caribbean states still more dependent on America militarily and politically by turning them into a base for punitive "expeditions" that are being planned in the Caribbean and, at the same time, to carry out a broad offensive against progressive forces in the region.

It is obvious that this policy is primarily spearheaded against countries that are particularly odious to the Washington reactionaries: Nicaragua and Cuba. The preparations that Washington is now making for aggression against Nicaragua are clearly proceeding in accordance with the scenario tested in Grenada.

No means are disdained here, right down to the "manual" that the CIA drew up and sent to the counterrevolutionary gangs that it is infiltrating into Nicaraguan territory, instructing them to engage in political killings and terror. However official Washington might try to hide its direct complicity in that shameful document, the world sees that it is precisely the American Administration that inspires the policy of state terrorism.

No country is immune from the impact of this criminal policy, regardless of whether it is near or far from the United States. It was not for nothing that the United States Communist Party Central Committee pointed out that the "big lie" of the White House about the "so-called Soviet or Cuban threat is a constituent part of the campaign to deploy American missiles in Europe, the operations mounted by the CIA to smash the Nicaraguan revolution, and the plans to perpetuate the dismemberment of Lebanon and to use the Rapid Deployment Force throughout the world."

American imperialism was counting on intimidating the freedom-loving peoples by undertaking the "blitzkrieg" in Grenada. Once again it miscalculated. Despite very difficult conditions, the patriotic forces in Grenada are continuing the struggle. As regards the peoples of other countries, the criminal actions of Yankee imperialism have merely strengthened their resolve to rebuff the stiflers of freedom. However maliciously the imperialist predators act, they cannot halt the peoples' insuperable movement toward freedom.

U.S. DEFOLIANT USE IN AMAZON BASIN CRITICIZED

LD292141 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- By TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin

Brazil has become the fourth Latin American nation after El Salvador, Nicaragua and Grenada where the United States put chemical weapons to use during Reagan's presidency. For the first time defoliants were used against people and civilian installations in an area where there are no combat operations of any sort.

Facts cited at a recent news conference in Nairobi by the president of the Brasilian Ecological Organisation, the movement for preserving life, testify that on the banks of the Tocantins River in the Amazon Basin Americans practiced methods of a total ecological war with the same kind of impudence as in Vietnam. Defoliants for that criminal experiment conducted under the pretext of clearing a site for a hydroelectric station, came from America's Dow Chemical. Using chemical weapons produced by the same corporation, the Pentagon had inflicted huge damage on the population and environment of Vietnam.

In Vietnam, out of two million people exposed to defoliants, 3,500 died right after their use. More than 7,000 people were killed as a result of the spraying of defoliants in the Amazon area. In Vietnam, the operation was conducted on an area of 38,000 square kilometers, in the Amazon Basin -- on 2,400 square kilometers.

The fact that twice as many people died in a chemical attack on an area which is only one-fifteenth of that in Vietnam, the area where the population density is scores of time lower, comes as evidence that in Brazil the Pentagon tested defoliants with a notably higher content of bioxin. This is a highly stable toxic agent one drop of which is enough to kill a city with a population of one million and belongs to the class of total poisons affecting at the cell level all living organisms from bacteria to human beings.

Serious disorders of the hereditary mechanism were detected in hundreds of thousands of survivors of the war in Indochina and the Americans who fought there (this causes all kinds of deformities and abnormalities in babies born to such people). Besides, an unusually high percentage of cancer cases and other diseases is observed in them.

To smoke the guerrillas out of the jungle, the Pentagon sprayed defoliants over 44 percent of all wooded areas in South Vietnam. As a result mangroves have almost completely been destroyed (about half a million hectares), four million hectares of the jungle affected, 100,000 hectares of forests in the valleys, and almost all plantations of rubber-bearing plants have been all but completely destroyed. Only some kinds of trees in affected areas have survived. Instead of once plush vegetation I have seen with my own eyes in defoliated areas thick weed grass and burs unsuitable as livestock fodder. Of 150 bird species only 18 have survived. Amphibia and even insects have disappeared almost completely. Reserves of fish and shrimps -- the main source of protein for the local population -- have declined dramatically. Over one hundred kilos of dioxin sprayed over the soil of Vietnam can, in the opionion of experts, keep poisoning soil, vegetation and water and, hence, people and livestock, for many years ahead.

The use of defoliants in the Amazon Basin has also caused irreparable damage to the local flora and fauna. According to preliminary estimates, about 25,000 rare kinds of plants and animal species, encountered only in the Amazon region, are faced with the threat of extinction. Alongside, "sudden deaths" of people in Para State a mass loss of livestock has been observed. Trying to cover the trace of the crime committed in 1981 the Pentagon flooded the contaiminated area last September 6. That move poses a threat of lethal dioxin being spread to a notably larger area by the water.

So, the search for a new test range for chemical weapons, after Vietnam, took the Pentagon into the Amazon jungle, a vast region, comparatively far from the public eye. Western corporations have for many years been engaged in an unfettered exploitation of the Amazon Basin, causing considerable damage to the region's nature. The testing of U.S. chemical weapons there are even more sinister in character, for they threaten to unbalance the entire delicate ecological system of the Amazon Basin which has global importance and is larger in area than western Europe.

In the opinion of Soviet experts, the Pentagon's chemical warfare in Indochina caused, alongside the immediate effects -- loss of human life, destruction of plants and animals in the area where chemical weapons were put to use -- an ecological change in the entire South-East Asian region. During U.S. congressional hearings into the matter ten years ago American Professor Arthur Galston described the consequences of the U.S. ecological aggression in Indochina generally unpredictable. [sentence as received]

The same assessment, only to the Amazon disaster, was given by Elizario Bastos, head of the Institute of Criminalistics of Para State. He said that the consequences of the disaster could be neither controlled nor predicted.

The criminal deed in the Amazon region is further proof of Washington's unfettered militaristic ambitions. In pursuit of unattainable military superiority, the United States is ready to use new types of weapons on the territory of any country, without as much as giving a thought about possible consequences of that deed and with disregard for the security of the human race.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON LAND RECLAMATION PROGRAM

PM291301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "All for the Good of Man"]

[Text] The land of the soviets will shortly be entering th 5th and final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Our people's achievements are great, and the tasks before them are vast and complex. The guarantee that these tasks will be successfully resolved is provided by the wise and scientifically validated policy of the CPSU, the indestructible unity of the party and the people, and their striving to firmly pursue a Leninist path. This was reaffirmed by the scheduled CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just been held. The plenum discussed the question "On the Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation and on Increasing the Effectiveness of the Utilization of Reclaimed Lands With the Aim of Steadily Increasing the Country's Food Resources" and adopted a corresponding resolution.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a long speech at the plenum. His profound and vivid speech outlined the successes in the fulfillment of the Food Program and in the social transformation of the countryside, and also the omissions existing in this respect, and it contains provisions and conclusions on further developing the country's economy, on the main avenues for intensifying agricultural production, and on enhancing the role of land reclamation in steadily increasing food resources.

As is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress deepened and gave concrete expression to the long-term strategy of the party and the people for the 11th 5-Year Plan and beyond -- the all-around improvement of the developed socialist society so as to ensure that Soviet peoples live better from year to year and that the socialist system reveals increasing fully its humane essence and vast creative potential. The country's Food Program, adopted at the Central Committee's May (1982) Plenum, occupies an important place in this strategy.

It is just 2 years since the Food Program was adopted, but much has already been done in this short time. In 1983, K.U. Chernenko noted in his speech, the country produced the largest volume of agricultural output in its history. This year, too, under extremely unfavorable weather conditions and with a most severe drought in many parts of the country, rural workers are waging a heroic struggle to ensure that the outcome is at least as good. Total agricultural production for 1983-1984 will be worthy approximately R20 billion more than that of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

Positive changes have been noted in the livestock sector: The annual average production of milk has increased by 7.4 million metric tons, that of meat by 1.4 million metric tons, and that of eggs by 4.6 billion eggs. There has been a substantial increase in the vegetable and fruit crop. Thus, improvements have been made in the level of Soviet people's consumption and in their dietary structure.

The successes achieved are the result of selfless and difficult work by arable and livestock workers and of the intensive organizational and political work of party committees and soviet and economic organs in the countryside. The contribution to agricultural development made by labor collectives in industry, construction, transport, and the entire national economy is tremendous. It is essential to continue making greater efforts to increase agricultural production and to create the necessary conditions for the successful work of the entire agro-industrial complex.

As before, K.U. Chernenko noted, the key problem is to steadily increase grain production so as to ensure that in the next few years all the country's requirements are fully satisfied. The other task is to consolidate the positive trends in stockraising and ensure its accelerated development.

These central tasks can only be resolved by the all-around intensification of agricultural production and by transferring it to an industrial basis. Capital investment in agriculture will continue to increase, although the main thing both now and in the future is to ensure that manpower, material, and financial resources are used in such a way as to produce a high return and are concentrated in those areas where the greatest rapid effect can be achieved. This is the main path which has already produced weighty results in a number of agricultural sectors and along which progress must be made on a wide front in all sectors of agricultural production.

The party sees the basis of production successes in the countryside in showing concern for people and in creating the appropriate conditions for their work and everyday life and the further flowering of cultural life. Fundamental changes are occurring in rural workers' lives, and the overall appearance of our countryside is improving. There have been tangible achievements in the resolution of one of the party's programmatic tasks -- that of narrowing the gap between the living standards of the rural and urban populations.

Suffice it to say that an area of 132 million square meters of housing will be commissioned in the countryside in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, which will make it possible to improve the housing conditions of over 10 million people. The scale of construction of schools, children's preschool institutions, and health care and cultural facilities has expanded. Consumer services are being improved, and the rural population's material and cultural standard of living are rising. Nor is it any coincidence that the rural population's exodus to the cities has begun to slow down in recent years. Over a 3-year period 8 percent fewer people left the countryside as a whole, while in the RSFSR the figure was 24 percent and in the Non-Chernozem Zone -- 30 percent. The birthrate among rural families across the country as a whole in 1983 was at its highest level for 20 years. These long-awaited processes can only be viewed with pleasure. The party will continue to consistently adopt measures aimed at the social transformation of the countryside.

Nevertheless, the situation remains difficult in a number of areas in agriculture. The country's requirements for foodstuffs, particularly meat, are not being fully satisfied. The CPSU Central Committee is troubled by this fact, which is the object of its constant concern. As K.U. Chernenko noted, the problems arising on the path of transforming agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy require "new, more effective solutions. And it is a question not of a change of emphasis in our directives but of a search for genuinely innovative and creative approaches."

As the Central Committee plenum noted, the decisive factor in agriculture's further development is the launching of wide-scale land reclamation. This is because the overwhelming bulk of sowing areas are found in unfavorable natural conditions and are subject to drought. If steady harvests are to be achieved under these conditions, agriculture's vulnerability to the whims of the weather must be reduced to a minimum. The land reclamation program for the period through the year 2000 which has been formulated by the USSR Council of Ministers and approved by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was set out at the plenum by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in the report "On the Long-Term Program for Land Reclamation and on Increasing the Effectiveness of the Utilization of Reclaimed Lands With the Aim of Steadily Increasing the Country's Food Resources."

The land reclamation program ushers in a major new stage in the campaign to increase land fertility. It is planned to increase the irrigated and drained areas by some 50 percent, which will make it possible to double crop production on them. The main thing is that, as a result of the implementation of this plan our country will be able to obtain nearly one-half of its entire arable output regardless of fluctuations in the weather.

The scale of land reclamation work is truly impressive, but it is not so much a question of the quantitative aspect of the land improvement work as of its qualitative aspect. It is a matter of establishing major zones of guaranteed agricultural production on an industrial basis, of using modern, essentially automated engineering systems, and primarily of applying on the reclaimed lands scientifically validated arable farming methods, the best strains and hybrids, advanced production techniques, and crop programming.

We have the potential for resolving these large and complex tasks: Machine building is moving over to the creation of the most modern assemblies and systems of machines; effective chemical plant-protection agents and intensive crop strains and hybrids have been created; the production of mineral fertilizers is increasing; the countryside possesses cadres of skilled specialists and major production organizers. Agro-industrial associations -- the basic form of the integration of agriculture and industry -- are gathering strength, the economic mechanism is being improved, and the team contract method is developing. The main thing now is to make maximum use of this potential and make it reality.

The land is one of our most valuable capital assets, K.U. Chernenko said. The land must be treated solicitously, but irrigated and drained lands must be treated even more so. The grain grower must put his entire soul into these lands -- only then will they give a generous yield. We have many convincing examples of that: Sratoy Oblast, the Nogayskaya Steppe in Stavropol Kray, and some other regions of the country have been literally transformed as a result of land reclamation and have really shown their enormous potential.

The statewide land reclamation program had delineated priority avenues -- increasing grain and feed production and completing the transition of the irrigation of vegetable farming.

The wide development of land reclamation is an important and necessary matter, but it is no less important to be concerned for a radical increase in the effectiveness of reclaimed land. Here we have done far from everything. The projected yield is so far achieved only on one-third of the country's irrigated lands. That is unforgivable. We cannot be satisfied with the fact that water resources construction is not always carried out comprehensively and to a high standard, but is done without consideration of the fact that it must serve for many years and produce a high return. In a number of oblasts the operation of land reclamation systems has been neglected, and in many regions water resources are expended extravagantly. Lack of coordination and, frequently, also a narrow departmental approach have an adverse effect on reclamation work and the use of reclaimed land. The plenum called for an end to these harmful occurrences and urged that the problems of water resources construction be resolved by joint efforts, comprehensively, systematically, constructively, and efficiently.

A comprehenisve approach is particularly important here. When investing very large sums of the peoples' money in land reclamation, and pinning great hopes on it, we must not allow the opportunities for obtaining the best result to be undermined at any level of management.

Local organs and kolkhozes and sovkhozes must display vig[illegible], creativity, and, at the same time, circumspection and consideration in implementing the reclamation program. They are urged to use internal capabilities and their own efforts and means to perform land reclamation work in conjunction with the water resources organizations.

Uncultivated forage land is an inexhaustible storehouse of natural feed. Putting this land in order is a matter of urgency.

The solution of land reclamation problems is inextricably linked with ecological problems: After all, land reclamation implies some kind of intrusion into nature. We must act very cautiously in dealing with nature. It is important not only not to harm it but also to improve and ennoble it, to augment its potential. "We must all live not only for today but also for tomorrow and not allow hasty, rash decisions," K.U. Chernenko noted. We must treat the forest with the same care as the land because it plays an enormous part in conserving water and land resources, improving the environment, and improving the health of all life on earth.

As well as questions of further boosting agricultural production, K.U. Chernenko's speech set tasks connected with the party's embarking upon the practical preparation for its next, 27th congress and with drafting plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the long term, which must embody and give concrete expression to the party's economic strategy through the end of this century.

The main aim of these plans is to use the impressive results of our people's labor as the basis for considerably improving the people's material and spiritual living standard. The main ways of achieving this goal are: the accelerated development of social production; the maximum use of intensive factors of development, and above all the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress; a resolute increase in labor productivity; intensification of the policy of thrift; and the improvement of management and the economic mechanism.

Now, in preparing for the congress, the party is concentrating its efforts on the successful fulfillment of the 1984 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. Recalling that the Central Committee Politburo is now paying special attention to preparing the new draft of the CPSU Program and the drafting of proposals on possible changes to the party rules, K.U. Chernenko pointed to the importance of ensuring the organic unity of these fundmanetal documents. They should reflect the high demands on the organization of the party's internal life, the style and methods of the activity of each echelon, the Communists' work and conduct, and their activeness, responsibility, and discipline.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum fully approved the proposition and conclusions contained in K.U. Chernenko's speech, party, soviet, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives must be constantly guided by them in their practical activity. The long-term program for land reclamation and for increasing the effectiveness of the utilization of reclaimed land for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the long term through the year 2000, as confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and set forth in N.A. Tikhonov's report, was approved.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution emphasizes the need to launch vigorous organizational and mass political work for the successful fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the long-term reclamation program. It is important to organize the training of skilled cadres for work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes on irrigated and drained land. The CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out that the solution of the major new tasks in the field of land reclamation requires the further improvement of the style and methods of party leadership.

It is essential to develop and encourage initiative and efficiency by every means, to strengthen discipline and order, to enhance the effectiveness of control, to activate socialist competition in the labor collectives, and to focus their efforts on the solution of specific tasks of raising the efficiency of the use of capital investments and the reserve of reclaimed land which is created. More concern must be displayed for the widespread introduction of the financially autonomous team contract and the experience of leading farms. The role of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and local soviets in fulfilling this task must be strengthened.

The workers of the ideological front and mass media have a large part to play in the propaganda of the Central Committee plenum's decisions and the organization of their fulfillment. They must focus their attention on the work the party is performing in the countryside, give extensive coverage to the progress in implementing the plans for the further development of land reclamation and to the achievements of leading production workers and innovators, show rural workers' affairs more fully and vividly, raise the prestige of their hard but supremely noble labor, and reveal the role and importance of land reclamation in the fulfillment of the country's Food Program.

Our plans are plans of creation. Peace, the normal development of international relations, and disarmament are needed for their implementation. Lenin's party and the Soviet state have been, are, and always will be the most consistent fighters for peace, security, and the people's cooperation. Recent convincing testimony to this can be found in K.U. Chernenko's replies to THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent's questions and in the proposals submitted by the USSR at the recent UN General Assembly session. Soviet people warmly approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy.

The CPSU is firmly convinced that the long-term program for the development of land reclamation will be welcomed by Communists and all working people as a very important economic and political task whose solution will help the stable development of the economy's agrarian sector and the attainment, on this basis, of a further improvement in the people's well being. The fulfillment of this program will make it possible to take a major new step in creating highly developed agricultural production and to raise the Soviet economy as a whole to a higher level. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum are further weighty evidence of the party's resolve to do everything for man's welfare, everything for the sake of man.

CPSU, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPT LAND PROGRAM

LD261539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on a long-term program for land improvement and raising the efficiency of the use of improved land, with the aim of steadfastly increasing the country's food stocks.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers stress that the consistent implementation of the Food Program requires land improvement to be raised to a qualitatively new level and its possibilities to be better used for increasing the production of agricultural produce and for raising the stability of farming. The decision plans, in particular, that by the year 2000, the area of irrigated land will be extended to 30-32 million hectares, the area of drained land will be extended to 19-21 million hectares, and the production of grain crops on this land will be raised to 55-60 million metric tons.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers pays particular attention to measures ensuring the highly efficient use of improved land. The decision determines guidelines for the further development of land improvement to the year 2000, as well as the tasks for the realization of the long-term program throughout the union republics.

The initiative of the Komsomol Central Committee on announcing the construction of major water conservancy installations to be all-union, as well as very important republican, kray, or oblast shock building sites, was approved.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed the firm confidence that the program drawn up for the development of land improvement will be viewed by all working people as an urgent task in providing the country's population with food products and, on that basis, in raising the welfare of the Soviet people.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers will be published in full in the press.

CPSU CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION MEETS

PM291131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Auditing Commission"]

[Text] A session of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission was held 24 October. The session heard a report by Commission Chairman G.F. Sizov on the activity of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission in 1984. He pointed out that the Central Auditing Commission, basing itself on the CPSU Rules, on the party Central Committee Politburo resolution on activating auditing work, and on the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, devoted chief attention to questions of auditing the speed and correctness of the progress of affairs in central organs of the party, the treasurer's office [kassa], and enterprises of the CPSU Central Committee and auditing the correct and economical expenditure of monetary and material resources in party organs. There was a report on the work of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission Bureau and on the results of auditing the work of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department. A significant place on the work of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission was allocated to giving assistance to the auditing commissions of union republic communist parties and of kray and oblast party organizations.

The CPSU Central Auditing Commission continued the exchange of work experience with the auditing commissions of fraternal communist and workers parties. The session examined and approved the CPSU Central Auditing Commission's work plan for 1985.

CHERNENKO, GORBACHEV SIGN WRITER BUKOV'S OBITUARY

PM291225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Obituary of Yemilian Nestorovich Bukov]

[Excerpts] Soviet multinational literature has suffered a severe loss. Yemilian Nestorovich Bukov, one of the founders of Moldavian Soviet literature, Hero of Socialist Labor, people's writer of the republic, state prize winner of the Moldavian SSR, and member of the USSR Writers Union Board, has died at the age of 75 following a prolonged illness.

[Signed] K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, S.K. Grossu, A.A. Yepishev, B.I. Stukalin, B.N. Pastukhov, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, I.P. Kalin, I.G. Ustiyan, V.I. Smirnov, P.P. Petrik, N.P. Kiriyak, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, Yu.Ya. Barabash, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, N.M. Gribachev, K.M. Dolgov, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, M.A. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, A.P. Keshokov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, A.P. Lupan, E.B. Mezhelaytis, S.V. Mikhalkov, G.M. Musrepov, L.N. Novichenko, K.N. Yashen, V.M. Ozerov, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko (M. Tank), Yu.I. Surovtsev, A.B. Chakovskiy, and Yu.N. Chepurov.

SOLOMENTSEV PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO ARKHANGELSK

LD292026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Arkhangelsk has been awarded the Order of Lenin for its great contribution to the development of the maritime fleet and the northern regions of the country and to mark the services of the town's working people in the Great Fatherland War, successes in economic and cultural construction, and in connection with the 400th anniversary of its foundation.

A festive session of the town's party committee; the soviet of people's deputies; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; working people's kollektivs; war and labor veterans; and servicemen from the Arkhangelsk garrison was held here today devoted to the presentation of the supreme state award.

Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee in the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session and was warmly greeted by those assembled.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, he warmly congratulated the participants in the session and all the working people of the town and oblast on the homeland's award and conveyed to them the cordial congratulations from Comrade Chernenko.

The conferring of the lofty award to the town is taking place in remarkable days when the entire country is preparing to mark festively the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the speaker noted.

The 23 October CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which examined and adopted a long-term program of land improvement and the raising of the efficiency of its use, attaches particular significance to these days.

The order which has been conferred on the town bears the name of the founder of our party and Soviet state, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The awarding of this order to Arkhangelsk is profoundly symbolic. The best representatives of many generations of the town were always among the true fighters for the solemnity of Leninist ideas.

Comrade Solomentsev read out the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the award to Arkhangelsk of the Order of Lenin and pinned the award, to stormy applause, to the town's banner.

Speech at Presentation

LD300029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Speech by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Commission of the CPSU Central Committee, at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Arkhangelsk on 29 October -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, with deep satisfaction I convey to you the heartfelt greetings of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on this great holiday. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich has asked me to wish you good health, happiness, and new remarkable labor achievements. He expressed confidence that the Communists and all working people of Arkhangelsk and Arkhangelsk Oblast will spare no effort and energy for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and will fight persistently and purposefully for the implementation of the designs of the party. [applause]

The conferment of the lofty award to your town is taking place at an important time, when the whole country is preparing to mark festively the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Particular importance for these days is accorded to the 23 October Plenum of the Central Committee of our party, which examined and adopted a long-term program for land-improvement and increasing the efficiency of use of these lands. The key issues of the agrarian policy of the party at the present stage were defined in Comrade Chernenko's clear and profound speech at the plenum; pressing tasks were set for the intensification of agricultural production and transferring it onto industrial lines.

Comrades! The order which has been conferred upon your town bears the name of the founder of our party and of the Soviet state, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin -- a name particularly dear to the heart of every Soviet person. The conferment of this order upon Arkhangelsk is deeply symbolic. The best representatives of many generations of the working people of your town have always been among the loyal fighters for the triumph of Lenin's ideas; with their own hands and minds, their lives, they have affirmed Lenin's truth on the ground.

Comrades, the successes of the town marked with the Order of Lenin are the successes of hundreds of labor collectives, thousands and thousands of front-ranking production workers. Their shock jubilee year of labor is being embodied in specific results. The main task of the Communists, members of the Komsomol, and all the working people of the town is to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the planned tasks and socialist pledges for the current year and the 5-year period as a whole. I think that, true to their glorious labor and combat traditions, the inhabitants of Arkhangelsk will receive this task with honor. [applause]

NEW UZBEK MINISTER OF WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

[WA261200] [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 October carries on page 1 a 60-word announcement which states that Kudratilla Khikmatillayevich Makhamadaliyev was appointed by the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium to the post of Uzbek Minister of Furniture and Wood Processing Industry on 17 October.

Page 4 of the same edition carries a 25-word statement under the rubric "Khronika" which says that former Minister Abdulla Khakimovich Umarov was relieved from his duties in this post for health reasons.

STOCKHOLM: SOVIET SCIENTIST DEFECTS 13 OCT

LD291831 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The Swedish Security Police today published the name of the Soviet scientist who defected here 2 weeks ago and asked for political asylum. He (Andrey Petrovich Volosov) is a researcher in quantum chemistry. Here is our correspondent (Lars Adackterson):

The scientist (Andrey Petrovich Volosov) is 38 years old and comes from Leningrad. He arrived in Sweden on 13 October. According to reports, he arrived on board a Soviet cruise liner together with over 300 other Soviet tourists. During a sightseeing tour in Stockholm (Volosov) left the party and contacted the Norrmalm police, where he sought political asylum. (Volosov), who is a chemist, obtained his doctorate in quantum chemistry in 1980 and is regarded as prominent in his field.

During police interrogation he said that he had prepared his defection a long time. In order to obtain an exit permit more easily he married in the Soviet Union, for a Soviet citizen it is much easier to get an exit permit if one is married and leaves a spouse and family behind. (Volosov) said that he married only for tactical reasons: He describes his marriage as a bogus marriage, a tactical maneuver in order to get out of the country more easily. (Volosov's) defection is no dramatic escape, just a well thought-out plan evolved over a long period. The motives given by (Volosov) for his defection are political; he said that he found it difficult for a long time to carry out his research, and would now like to continue his work in Sweden.

(Volosov) is staying at a hotel in Stockholm where he has been thoroughly questioned by both the Security Police and the Police Aliens' division. Questioning will soon be completed, according to the National Police Board; a formal application for asylum will then be submitted to the Immigration Board.

The police are still very reticent about the details in (Volosov's) story. At the end of last week the national police commissioner informed the Foreign Ministry about the defection. Whether this means that (Volosov) is regarded as a so-called hot person or not, is difficult to decide.

BRIEFS

ELECTRONICS MINISTER RECEIVES AWARD -- Aleksandr Ivanovich Shokin, USSR minister of the electronics industry, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution, by decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to mark his great service to the Soviet state and in connection with his 75th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Oct 84 LD]

CSA REPORTS INDUSTRY'S JAN-SEP PERFORMANCE

PM291400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Along the March of the 5-Year Plan. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan by the USSR's Industry in the First 9 Months of 1984"]

[Text] The output sales plan was fulfilled for industry as a whole and by all industrial ministries and union republics. The increase in output compared with the corresponding period last year was 4.1 percent. The targets for the production of many of the most important types of goods were exceeded.

Labor productivity increased 3.7 percent; 94 percent of the increase in production was obtained by this means. Increasing preferential growth of labor productivity compared with average wages was ensured.

The saving made as a result of the above-plan reduction of prime cost was 0.5 percent. The plan for profits was fulfilled.

The socialist pledges for the above-plan improvement of labor productivity and the reduction of output prime cost are being fulfilled by the majority of industrial ministries.

Figures for the fulfillment of the output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for the ministries are cited below.

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of 9-month output sales plan	1st 9 months of 1984 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1983	
		production volume	labor productivity
Power and electrification	101	106	104
Petroleum industry	100.1	100	97
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	101	102	102
Gas industry	102	108	106
Coal industry	100.9	101	101
Ferrous metallurgy	102	103	104
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	103	104
Chemical industry	102	106	106
Production of mineral fertilizers	100.6	105	103
Power machine building	102	108	109
Heavy and transport machine building	101	104	105
Electrical equipment industry	102	104	107
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	108	108
Machine tool and tool building industry	102	106	107
Instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	102	106	108
Automotive industry	102	104	104
Tractor and agricultural machine building	101	106	106

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of 9-month output sales plan	1st 9 months of 1984 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1983	
		production volume	labor productivity
Machine building for animal husbandry and feed production	102	107	109
Construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	104	106
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	101	105	106
Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry	100.3	103	104
Construction materials industry	100.2	103	103
Light industry	100.6	100.3	101.8
Food industry	102	101	102
Fruit and vegetable farming	101	103	102
Meat and dairy industry	104	105	104
Fish industry	103	104	104
Procurement	103	105	103
Medical industry	100.9	107	106
Main administration of the microbiological industry	102	108	105

The plan for labor productivity growth was fulfilled by all the industrial ministries except the Ministry of Light Industry.

The indicators for fulfillment of the plans for output sales and for growth rates for the union republics (including industry under all union jurisdiction) are as follows:

	Percentage fulfillment of 9-month output sales plan	1st 9 months of 1984 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1983	
		production volume	labor productivity
RSFSR	101	103.7	103.8
Ukrainian SSR	102	104.0	103.8
Belorussian SSR	102	105.8	104.9
Uzbek SSR	100.1	103.0	100.5
Kazakh SSR	101	103.9	103.5
Georgian SSR	102	106.1	104.9
Azerbaijan SSR	102	104.7	103.5
Lithuanian SSR	102	105.7	104.9
Moldavian SSR	103	102.7	101.7
Latvian SSR	102	104.0	104.4
Kirghiz SSR	102	106.4	105.6
Tajik SSR	103	104.2	102.5
Armenian SSR	102	105.9	103.5
Turkmen SSR	103	100.7	100.1
Estonian SSR	102	102.2	102.6

An economic experiment to expand the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and in economic activity and to increase their responsibility for the results of work has been under way since 1 January 1984 in five industrial ministries. The indicators of the activity of the associations and enterprises involved in the experiment have improved. The level of fulfillment of contractual commitments has improved in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. Associations and enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry completely fulfilled their delivery commitments. At the same time, the potential created by the new conditions of economic management is still not being fully utilized.

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

	Produced in 1st 9 months of 1984	1st 9 months of 1984 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1983
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1086	105
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	461	99.6
Gas, billion cubic meters	431	110
Coal, million metric tons	535	99.3
Steel, million metric tons	116	102
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	80.7	102
Steel pipes, million metric tons	14.2	101
Iron ore, million metric tons	185	100.6
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	23.1	104
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	437	104
Caustic soda, million metric tons	2.2	104
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	18.8	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	3.6	109
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	1046	105
Motor vehicle tires, millions	47.7	103
Turbines, million kilowatts	14.7	132
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	10.0	100.1
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	40.2	101
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	1779	108
of which, with digital program control	543	121
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	509	103
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	10.3	133
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	3.4	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	2.7	112
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	161	101
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	647	106
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.2	106
Tractors, million horsepower	37.8	102
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	2.7	103
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	1.9	105

	Products in 1st 9 months of 1984	1st 9 months of 1984 as percentage of 1st 9 months of 1983
Combines, thousands:		
Grain harvesting	88.8	101
Corn harvesting	1.7	110
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	7.7	101
Excavators, thousands	31.5	100.2
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	217	103
Paper, million metric tons	4.4	104
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	24.0	103
Cement, million metric tons	97.7	102
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	98	103
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	8.7	104
Sewn goods, billion rubles	17.9	103
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.2	102
Leather footwear, million pairs	560	102
Meat (industrial yield), million metric tons	7.8	107
Sausage products, million metric tons	2.4	104
Edible fresh products, including canned fish, billion rubles	5.3	103
Animal oil, million metric tons	1.3	103
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	21.7	103
Margarine products, million metric tons	1.0	95
Vegetable oil, million metric tons	1.8	97
Confectionery, million metric tons	3.0	101
Canned foods, billion standard cans	13.0	98
of which, fruits and vegetables	9.1	96
Clocks and watches, millions	50.1	96
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	670	103
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), billion rubles	1.0	95
Radio receivers, millions	6.9	100.9
Television sets, millions	6.7	104
of which, color sets	2.7	105
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	4.2	99
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	2.2	108
Washing machines, millions	3.4	105
Automobiles, thousands	992	100.7
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	857	102
Furniture, billion rubles	5.6	105

The plan was fulfilled for the extraction of gas and iron ore and for the production of steel, finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, motor vehicle tires, AC electric motors, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computer equipment, petroleum apparatus, tractors, agricultural machines, excavators, paper, and certain other types of output.

The planned volume was attained in the production of the majority of consumer goods, cotton textiles, sewn goods, leather footwear, meat, sausage products, edible fish products, animal oil, wholemilk products, chinaware and earthenware, radio receivers, television sets, automobiles, and furniture.

The targets for the extraction of oil and the production of commercial lumber, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, chemical equipment, machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, cement, knitted underwear and outerwear, woolen, linen, and silk textiles, and canned fruits and vegetables were not fulfilled.

The fulfillment of the plan for the production and delivery of output in accordance with the contracts and job schedules improved. However, contractual commitments are still not being completely fulfilled. Associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming are considerably behind.

Certain production associations and enterprises failed to cope with the targets for labor productivity, prime cost, and accumulations and produced poor-quality output.

Measures were implemented for the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology. Some 6,000 mechanized flow, automatic, and rotary lines were installed in industrial enterprises in January-September 1984, and more than 3,500 comprehensively mechanized or automated sections, shops, and production units and 220 automated accounting, planning, and control systems, including 180 automated systems for the control of industrial processes, were created. The production and utilization of metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control and industrial robots expanded considerably.

The production of more than 2,000 new types of output, including new brands of steel and chromed and lacquered tin, economical rolled metal sections, lighter-weight newsprint, high-strength cements, powerful metalworking and materials-handling equipment with improved technical and economic parameters, all-terrain dumper trucks for agriculture, and a number of consumer goods, was assimilated and begun.

The technical and economic indicators of production and output quality improved somewhat.

In the course of socialist competition to improve production efficiency, industrial working people are implementing measures to complete successfully the plan for the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

USSR Central Statistical Administration

JAN-SEP STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCES REPORTED

PM291337 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, Oct 84 (Signed to Press 15 Oct 84) p 14

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January-September 1984. Most of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have made skillful use of the favorable conditions for the summer maintenance of livestock and secured an increase in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, and other livestock products. Introducing frontrunners' experience, livestock unit workers are striving to bring into play all available reserves for the development of this important sector of agriculture.

I. Production of Livestock Products

In January-September of this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes produced the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-September 1984	January-September 1984 as percentage of January-September 1983
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter, live weight) -- thousand metric tons	13,048	106
of which: cattle	7,287	105
hogs	3,324	110
sheep and goats	805	102
poultry	1,632	105
Gross milk yield -- thousand metric tons	55,919	102
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	1,974	102
Hens's eggs -- millions	39,734	103
Average egg yield per laying hen	161	100.6

In comparison with the same period last year meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 759,000 metric tons. The output of this product increased on farms in all the union republics except the Uzbek SSR. In the RSFSR the biggest increase in meat production was secured on farms in Ivanovo, Kaluga, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Penza, and Kamchatka Oblasts, the Mordovian, Mari, and Chuvash ASSR's, and a number of other autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

The gross milk yield for the first 9 months of this year was 832,000 metric tons more than in January-September last year. The biggest increase in milk production was secured by livestock unit workers in Latvia, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Belorussia, Lithuania, Azerbaijan, and Estonia.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 1,084,000,000 eggs in January-September 1984 compared with the same period last year. The biggest increase in egg production was achieved by farms in Kirghizia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Latvia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, and Turkmenia. In the RSFSR the biggest increase in egg production was achieved by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Astrakhan, Penza, Smolensk, Vladimir, Bryansk, Orel, and Rostov Oblasts, Stavropol Kray, and a number of other oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of product purchased	Purchased in January-September 1984	January-September 1984 as percentage of January-September 1983
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand metric tons	12,943	106
Milk -- thousand metric tons	53,691	105
Eggs -- millions	36,989	102

The volume of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms increased by 735,000 metric tons in the first 9 months of 1984 compared with the same period last year. Farms in all the union republics except Uzbekistan increased sales of livestock and poultry.

Purchases of milk and milk products increased by 2,381,000 metric tons. Sales of these products increased at the highest rate of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania, Latvia, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Azerbaijan.

The sale of eggs to the state in January-September 1984 increased by 866,000,000 as compared with the same period last year. Farms in Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Azerbaijan are in the lead in terms of the rate of growth of purchases.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products by Union Republics

Union republics	January-September 1984 as percentage of January-September 1983					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	106	102	103	106	105	102
RSFSR	105	100.1	102	105	102	102
of which: Non-Chernozem Zone	106	102	102	106	104	102
Ukrainian SSR	106	103	102	106	109	101
Belorussian SSR	111	105	102	112	109	99.6
Uzbek SSR	97	90	101	96	94	100.3
Kazakh SSR	103	102	107	103	104	103
Georgian SSR	106	100.7	106	102	101	102
Azerbaijan SSR	103	104	108	102	109	107
Lithuanian SSR	117	105	104	116	110	103
Moldavian SSR	110	107	108	110	108	106
Latvian SSR	111	109	108	110	110	106
Kirghiz SSR	111	106	111	112	106	111
Tajik SSR	103	102	108	103	104	110
Armenian SSR	102	100.1	105	101	100.5	109
Turkmen SSR	105	99.3	106	107	102	107
Estonian SSR	112	104	101	113	106	100.2

In addition, procurement organizations purchased 661,000 metric tons of milk and 409,000 metric tons of livestock on the population's personal farms.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 October 1984 there were 95.7 million head of cattle on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 2 million more than on the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million. The hog population was 62.3 million, an increase of 0.8 million. There were 124.1 million sheep and goats. The number of poultry reached 755 million, an increase of 11.6 million.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock units in northern rayons have already transferred to stabling livestock. It is almost time to do this in all other regions of the country too, and good preparations must be made for it. Farms are currently continuing to replenish feed stocks by harvesting late crops.

By the end of the first 10 days in October the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had laid in 66 million metric tons of hay, 66 million metric tons of haylage, more than 82 million metric tons of straw and other coarse feed, and 15.7 million metric tons of feed root crops. Some 226 million metric tons of prepared silage had been obtained and around 6 million metric tons of grass meal had been produced.

The leading farms, which have introduced progressive methods of livestock maintenance and feed preparation, are producing more meat, milk, and other products with the same amount of feed. This experience must be introduced everywhere, the best possible preparations must be made for livestock wintering, and competition must be mounted among collectives to increase stockraising efficiency.

TV COMMENTARY ON LAND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM PLANS

LD291747 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Viktor Beketov talk]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. We say that land is priceless wealth for us, a source of nourishment. What is meant by this, of course, is not just any land but land which is cultivated, cared for, fruitful, or, to put it in modern-day business terminology, land which has been improved.

In the conditions existing in our country, where over 60 percent of arable land is subject to drought and a considerable portion suffers from excess moisture, land improvement is the most reliable and economic way to achieving high and stable harvests. It has been calculated that by extending the area of irrigated and drained land 1 and 1/2 times, yields will be doubled, and irrespective of fluctuations in the weather, the country will obtain almost half of arable output. [sentence as heard] Most work, incidentally, is to be done in southern areas, where lands are good and there are sufficient heat and labor resources available, as well as in the long-standing vast assimilated Non-Chernozem Zone. In this sense, land improvement can be called the reconstruction of the land, that is, its radical restructuring and organization of matters on a new basis. And, as experience of reconstruction in industry has borne out, it is precisely in this that maximum results can be achieved for the least outlay.

But there are not only economic concerns; the solution of social problems is no less important. In his plenum speech, Comrade Chernenko cited the joyous fact that a reduction has begun in recent years in the drift of the population away from the countryside. This is particularly noticeable in the Russian Federation, where over the last 3 years the drift of people away from the countryside has diminished by 24 percent, while the figure in the Non-Chernozem Zone has been 30 percent. A substantial role in this has unquestionably been played by land improvement.

Everything is directed toward creating zones of guaranteed agricultural production on an industrial basis, that is, the creation of factories for grain, feed, and vegetables. This means that modern engineering systems will be applied in peasant labor, as will front-ranking technology. Does one need to say how this will enhance the prestige of jobs in agriculture and their attractiveness for young people?

Land improvement is not new to us. A certain amount of experience has been accumulated in this, though unfortunately it has not always been positive. The most typical miscalculation has been the failure to deal with problems in a comprehensive way; for instance, when the construction of water resources installations has not been backed up by the building of accommodations for the land improvers, or when fertilizers were assigned but there was not enough machinery to apply it to the soil. The training of cadres as yet remains poor in many places and the standard of servicing of land improvement systems is sometimes low. There are numerous local reports, including letters from television viewers, about gross invasion of nature, about hastily begun and improperly thought-out solutions leading to river levels dropping, forests withering, animals and birds dying. It makes sense that irrigation or land drainage must be carried by specialists equipped with the appropriate knowledge and equipment.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS ANOTHER UNDERGROUND EXPLOSION

LD272142 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 2100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] The seismological department of Uppsala University this morning registered a powerful underground explosion in the southeastern Soviet Union. The intensity of the explosion was registered at 6.9 on the Richter scale and was located in the Semipalatinsk area in Kazakhstan where most of the Soviet nuclear arms tests take place.

SCIENTISTS ARRIVE IN ANTARCTIC FOR 30TH EXPEDITION

LD291232 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Leningrad October 29 TASS -- An IL-18D Aeroflot air liner, which left Leningrad with the participants in the 30th Soviet Antarctic expedition six days before, arrived at the "Molodezhnaya" Observatory in the south polar Enderby land on Saturday.

The most difficult section of the transcontinental route was over the Indian and southern oceans, in a zone, where no permanent metereological observation is ensured. The Soviet meteorological observation is ensured. The Soviet meteorologists precisely calculated weather conditions all over the more than 5,000 kilometres long route between Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, and the Antarctic. The flight was proceeding at an altitude of 8,500 metres, in cloudy weather but with a fair wind, Anatoliy Khokhlov, the flight director radioed.

In the course of November, the IL-18D will make several shuttle flights on the Molodezhnaya-Maputo air line and bring to the white continent a total of nearly 250 researchers and experts. Regular flights of Soviet expeditions to the Antarctic have become routine after a snow-ice airfield, the world's only, was built in "Molodezhnaya" station to handle heavy transport planes. Similar airfield are under construction at a number of other observatories and stations flying the Soviet flag.

YEPISHEV ATTENDS MEETING FOR OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD291211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] A festive meeting of participants in the forthcoming military parade of the troops of the Moscow Garrison on Red Square devoted to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow. Army General Lushev, commander of the troops of the Moscow Order of Lenin Military District, spoke at the meeting. The triumphal march of the troops past the mausoleum, he said, will be a combat report to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and our people on the readiness of the valiant Armed Forces to fulfill their patriotic internationalist duty at any moment. Taking part in the work of the meeting was Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Gen Lushev Addresses Meeting

LD292256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video speech by Army General Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District and Hero of the Soviet Union, at a festive meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 29 October of participants in the forthcoming GOSR military parade by troops of the Moscow garrison -- recorded]

[Text] The festival of Great October and the birthday of the Lenin Komsomol will be met by the personnel of the Moscow Order of Lenin Military District, like all servicemen of the Armed Forces, by new successes in combat labor. According to the results of the district's training year, there has been an increase in the number of excellent units, sub-units, squads, and crews. One in every three servicemen has achieved excellent results in military-political training, and one in every two has become a specialist with a higher class qualification. We are pleased that all participants in the military parade from the troops of the district and our military comrades-in-arms -- the sailors of the Navy, paratroopers, artillerymen, PVO [air defense] servicemen, border guards, those studying at military academies and higher military training establishments, and Suvorov and Nakhimov scholars -- are meeting the 67th anniversary of the Great October with worthy deeds.

Soviet people: Servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces link all their achievements with the titanic activity of the Leninist party. They warmly approve the measures of the CPSU Central Committee in the preparations for the 27th party congress, the working out of some of the most important provisions of the new edition of the Party Program. New targets are being mapped out that emanate from Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's directions concerning the fact that preparation time for the congress is a period for comprehending and summing up what has been achieved, a period of the active strengthening of everything positive which we have achieved. It is precisely this approach which is a reliable guarantee that great responsible tasks for worthily meeting the 27th CPSU Congress will be carried out successfully. [applause]

DPA: USSR DEVELOPING EARTH-LAUNCHED ANTIMISSILES

LD251728 Hamburg DPA in German 1603 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn, 25 Oct (DPA) -- According to information in the possession of the Federal Government, the Soviet Union is the only state in the world which is developing anti-missile weapons capable of being fired from earth into space. Peter Kurt Wuerzbach, parliamentary secretary of state at the Defense Ministry, announced during question time in the Bundestag today that the Soviets intend to set up these missiles in a belt around Moscow. The Soviets are also working on the development of weapons systems based on high energy particle radiation.